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PARK SUSTAINED BY COURT; STATE MUST SOON BORROW

Public Property Fund Cannot Under the Constitution Be Used To Pay the Teachers and They Must Wait Until December for Their Salaries.

STATE CONFRONTED BY DEFICIT OF HALF A MILLION; NOT MONEY ENOUGH ON HAND TO PAY JULY INTEREST

Another $112,000 Has Been Discovered Which Must Be Credited to the Public Property Fund—Governor Will Have To Borrow $200,000 To Pay Part of the July Interest and the Running Expenses of the State—New Class of Widows Will Get No Pensions This Year.

State Treasurer Park cannot use any portion of the public property fund, even temporarily, for the purpose of paying the salaries of the public school teachers of Georgia.

This was decided in an elaborate opinion written by Justice Andrew J. Cobb and handed down by the supreme court yesterday. The decision reverses Judge John S. Candler and sets aside the mandamus granted by him requiring State Treasurer Park to make the payments, using the fund derived from the sale of the Northeastern railroad.

The supreme court holds that under the constitution, paragraph 1, section 13, article 7, no part of the public property fund can be laid out, paid out or expended in any way whatever except on the bonded debt of the state, so long as any such debt shall exist. This positively settles the status of the fund, and it must remain in the treasury dedicated solely to the purpose stated in the constitution.

The second important point decided by the supreme court removes the only loophole there seemed to be by which the money could be secured to pay the teachers. The court holds that the $200,000 derived from the sale of the Northeastern railroad is a part of the public property fund and must be so treated.

POINT WAS NOT PASSED UPON BY COURT.

The supreme court did not pass upon the question as to whether the state treasurer is merely a ministerial officer and cannot be heard to raise a constitutional objection to the payment of a warrant drawn by the governor and countersigned by the comptroller general. In view of the decision on the other points the court held this was not necessary, but it did hold that a warrant drawn by the governor, directing the treasurer to place the amount of such warrant to the account of the school fund, is payable out of that fund as derived from the sources authorized by law, which means, in effect, that the amount must be paid out of that fund alone.

Two other points upon which the supreme court did not pass, though it mentioned them, are whether, under the strict construction of the constitution, the public property fund can be placed in the state depositories and draw interest, or must be kept untouched in the vaults of the treasury, and whether the public property fund can be used for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt, or must be used solely for the payment of the principal. These questions are left open, and it is not at all improbable that they will, owing to the circumstances created by the decision of yesterday, soon come before the supreme court for construction.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF THE DECISION.

The decision of the supreme court viewed in one light, means that the teachers of Georgia must wait until the taxes are collected the latter part of November or the first of December before they will receive their pay. It is not within the power of the governor to make any provision for paying them before that time.

The decision means that the governor must borrow $200,000, as he is authorized to do to meet casual deficiencies in order to get enough money in the treasury to pay the July interest on the bonded debt, and the running expenses of the state government.

It means that the state is confronted by a deficit of about $350,000, though it has that amount of cash in the treasury. The deficit comes about in this way: Amount due the teachers which cannot be paid until fall, about $300,000; amount the governor will have to borrow to pay part of the July interest on the bonded debt and the running expenses of the state, about $150,000; amount not heretofore credited to the public property fund that will have to go to that fund, $112,000. The interest also on the public property fund since it has existed must go to the credit of that fund.

There is a question as to whether the public property fund will have to be withdrawn from the state depositories. Hon. Dupont Guerry, counsel for Treasurer Park, admitted in his argument before the supreme court that such would be the case. The court did not pass on the point. When asked yesterday what he would do with regard to this matter, Treasurer Park replied:

"That question has not come before me yet, and I cannot say what action I will take."

Should the money be withdrawn from the state depositories, the state would lose nearly $9,000 a year in interest.

The decision of the supreme court, in addition to the foregoing, means also that the new class of widows of confederate veterans, for whom pensions were provided by the last legislature, will get no money this year. They must wait until next year, and in order that they may get it then, the legislature must make some specific provision for them.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE GOVERNOR.

A serious problem confronts Governor Candler. It is "up to him" to determine how to make both ends meet, and the ends are a long way from each other, too.

The public property fund and sinking fund now in the treasury amount to $552,750. Not a cent of this money can be touched.

The general fund now in the treasury which may be used for all purposes now amounts to about $150,000. The exact figures will not be available until Treasurer Park makes his statement to the governor.

This $150,000 is not sufficient to meet the July interest on the bonded debt, which amounts to $163,000, and which must be paid on July 1st. In addition to that there must be paid out within the next few weeks for the running expenses of the state in the neighborhood of $125,000, making a total of nearly $300,000. Therefore after the governor has borrowed $200,000, which, it appears, he must do, he will have left only $50,000.

The situation is so serious in fact that some of the officials at the state capitol yesterday remarked that they feared they would have to wait for their salaries.

In addition to the foregoing the proposition regarding part of the public property fund not heretofore taken into account, has got to be taken into consideration.

Attorney General Terrell spent yesterday in looking up this matter for the governor. He found that between the time of the adoption of the constitution in 1878 and 1890 there had been derived from the sale of public property $112,202.26, which was used to pay current expenses, and has never been credited to the public property fund.

Under the decision of the supreme court, it is said, this amount must immediately be placed to the credit of that fund and treated in the same manner.

WHAT CAPITOL OFFICIALS SAY.

State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn gave out the following statement with regard to the supreme court's decision:

"It is a staggering blow to the public school system of Georgia, and forces a condition that must be relieved as soon as possible. It does not matter that it comes from the court of last appeals. The suffering that the decision entails is not mitigated by the fact that the decision is final and must be obeyed. The decision may be absolutely correct, so far as the written constitution is concerned. I suppose nobody will question the wisdom and justice of the highest court of the state. They were bound under their oaths to trim the last vestige of parasitic growth, as they see it, from the constitutional tree. It does not matter that the great mass of our people both desired and expected a different decision. The decision is law; the court that makes it must be respected and the decision upheld. We have the money in the treasury, but we cannot use it. The legislature must devise some other means to relieve a situation that is absolutely perilous to our schools. We cannot longer maintain a school system under present conditions. The children must be educated. All we have and all that we are is wrapped up in our children. The state will live nowhere else as she will live in the children. If death should ever come to the state, the first token of dissolution will be the cry of the children.

"The decision of the court makes an opportunity for the banks. I trust every banking house in our state will join in the effort to lend money to the teachers at a low rate of interest. I trust also they will take the initiative and notify the teachers that their claims, when properly audited by the county authorities, will be cashed at the bank at the legal rate of interest. The banks cannot have better paper, nor have they ever had a nobler opportunity for usefulness to the people."

"The king can do no wrong," laughingly remarked Comptroller General W. A Wright, when asked about the matter. "I had hoped that the supreme court would find some way of deciding that the payment of the school teachers from this fund was not a permanent diversion of it in the sense contemplated in the constitution, but it seems otherwise. It is needless to say I was somewhat surprised at the decision."

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LEWIS, J., DISSENTS AND GIVES REASON; ATTORNEY GENERAL J. M. TERRELL TALKS

JUSTICE HAL T. LEWIS.

Justice Henry T. Lewis was the only member of the court to deliver a dissenting opinion. Justice Lewis held that the funds derived from the sale of the Northeastern railroad did not come within the constitutional provision relating to the public property fund, and there was, therefore, nothing to prohibit its use for the purpose in view.

With regard to the other proposition, Judge Lewis held that even if the state treasurer has the right to question the constitutionality of an act of the governor in drawing a warrant, the burden is upon him to identify the specific fund in the treasury set apart as "public property" fund for the payment of the bonded debt.

Justice Lewis made out the headnotes of his decision yesterday, but did not have a chance to get his opinion ready to be handed down with the opinion of the court, as is usually the case. He will have it ready within a few days. The headnotes of Justice Lewis's dissenting opinion are as follows:

Lewis, J., dissenting.—1. The constitutional provision embodied in section 5900 of the civil code, touching the application of the proceeds of the sale of public property to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, is not prospective, and applies only to such railroads and other public property as the state owned at the time of the adoption of the constitution. It follows that, as the state did not own, possess, or hold the Northeastern railroad at that time, the $200,000 realized from the sale of that property does not constitute any part of the public fund intended by the constitution to be applied exclusively to the payment of the bonded debt.

2. When a warrant upon a fund in the treasury has been duly drawn by the governor and approved by the comptroller general, even if the treasurer has a right to question the constitutionality of the executive act in so doing, and the reasons mentioned, be applied to the warrant, the burden is on him to identify the specific fund in the treasury which he claims to be the proceeds of the sale of public property set apart from the general fund for the payment of the bonded debt.

Washington Dessau, Guerry & Hall, L. E. Bleckley, and Orville A. Park, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, contra.

SPECIAL ACT NECESSARY, SAYS HON. J. M. TERRELL.

Of course the decision of the supreme court was a surprise to Attorney General J. M. Terrell, as it was to many of his friends, who confidently expected his position to be sustained.

Mr. Terrell is of the opinion that the condition of affairs as brought about by this decision will necessitate the passage of an act by the next session of the general assembly providing that the public property fund shall be used for the purpose of paying interest on the bonded debt.

The attorney general has given an opinion to the effect that the fund can be so used, and it is likely the legislature will adopt this as a means to getting out of the present muddle.

ATTORNEY GEN. J. M. TERRELL.

Should this be done it may bring the whole matter before the supreme court again on the question as to whether this fund can be used for the payment of interest, or whether it must be used only to pay off the principal of the bonded debt.

Attorney General Terrell had not read the full opinion of the court when seen about the matter, as he was busy all day on a statement relating to the public property fund for the governor.

"I have only had time so far to read the headnotes," he said. "If, however, the opinion is itself as far-reaching in its effects as the headnotes would seem to indicate, then the interpretation which has been uniformly placed upon the constitutional provision in question touching the character and disposition of the fund in controversy by both the executive and legislative branches of the state government for the last twenty years has been erroneous. The practical difficulties which in view of the decision will be encountered by the general assembly in making provision for the support of the various departments of the state government cannot be accurately foreshadowed."

"A TRIUMPH OF FUNDAMENTAL LAW," SAYS PARK, "AND NOT A PERSONAL VICTORY"

STATE TREASURER R. E. PARK.

When asked about the decision yesterday, State Treasurer Park had just received a telegram of congratulation from Hon. Dupont Guerry, of Macon, one of his attorneys in the case. The telegram read:

"Macon, Ga., June 13.—Hon. R. E. Park, Atlanta, Ga.: Heartiest congratulations. Thank God simple official honesty and plain fundamental law are triumphant. Dupont Guerry."

"I had little doubt as to the outcome of the case," Treasurer Park said in speaking of it, "especially after I had received the opinion of so many lawyers and other learned men all over the state. Among the number were twelve judges of superior courts from whom I heard either by letter or verbally, and all of whom stated they would not have decided the case as Judge Candler did.

"I do not look on the decision as any personal triumph for myself, but rather as a triumph of the fundamental law of the state, of the constitution. My sympathy, as I have frequently stated, is with the teachers, and my chief regret in the matter is that the public schools will not get their money as promptly as would have been the case had it been otherwise. They will all ultimately get every cent that is coming to them, however. The school boards in all of the counties, I am informed, will pay the interest on money borrowed to pay the teachers so that the latter will lose nothing. In counties where the teachers borrowed the money in person, I understand, it is the purpose of the school boards to pay the interest for them, so that they will get their salaries in full."

Among those who called to see Treasurer Park yesterday or sent him words of congratulation were Judge George F. Gober of Marietta; Hon. N. E. Harris, of Macon; Judge A. W. Fite, of Cartersville; Solicitor General S. P. Maddox, Judge George Hillyer, Hon. H. C. Peeples and Judge Logan E. Bleckley.

"GRAVE DANGER CONFRONTS THE STATE," SAYS CANDLER, "MY POWER IS LIMITED"

The court's decision was evidently no less of a surprise to Governor Candler than to most of the other statehouse officials. Naturally it brought up matters that kept him busy the greater part of the day. It left him confronted with a deeper problem to solve than he had when the issue was first raised—the question of where to get the funds to pay the running expenses of the state government.

"It leaves us confronted with a grave danger," he said; "a danger which, in fact, is now upon us. The limit of my borrowing capacity is $200,000. There is, I am informed, $112,000 which must be credited to the public property fund, an amount derived from the sale of public property which has been paid out for general expenses. That makes $544,000 in the treasury which we cannot touch.

"With this state of affairs we have not money enough available to pay the running expenses of the government, leaving the teachers entirely out of the question. I have some hope of being able to pay the teachers a small portion of their salaries, but even that's problematical."

"Will you borrow the $200,000 permitted under the constitution?" was asked.

"I cannot answer that question until I reach that point," the governor replied. "I shall have to get a statement from the treasurer before I can come to any conclusion as to what I shall do. As soon as I am advised of the status of the treasury, which will be on Friday, I will be able to say more about what course I shall pursue."

GOVERNOR ALLEN D. CANDLER.

"Will there be any necessity of calling an extra session of the legislature to solve the problem?" was asked.

"That would be swapping the devil for a witch," was the governor's figurative response. His idea was that the expense necessary to calling an extra session would only get the state deeper into the hole, if the matter can be adjusted without the general assembly's assistance.

After the decision had been rendered Governor Candler addressed a letter to State Treasurer Park asking him for a statement of the condition of the treasury at the close of business on Friday, June 14th. The treasurer went right to work on the books yesterday afternoon, and it is probable will have the statement in shape today. Governor Candler's course in the matter will be directed largely by what this statement shows. The following is the governor's letter to the treasurer:

Hon. R. E. Park, Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: In view of the recent decision of the supreme court that no moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of public property can be used even temporarily for any purpose other than the payment of the bonded debt, it is necessary that I be at once advised of the condition of the treasury. You will therefore oblige by furnishing me a statement, sworn to, of the amount of public property fund in the treasury and the amount of actual available cash, exclusive of the public property fund, in the treasury at the close of business on the evening of the 14th instant, and also the probable receipts at the treasury from all sources up to and including the 1st day of October next. You will also at the same time submit a statement of all probable demands on the treasury which have been provided for by law for the same period. Very truly yours,

A. D. CANDLER,
Governor.

TO SOUTHERN DELEGATES CHINESE MINISTER TALKS OF NEEDS OF THE ORIENT

Wu Ting Fang Makes Interesting Address Before Industrial Convention.

GEORGIA REPRESENTED BY COLONEL HEMPHILL

Speaking for Governor Candler, Colonel Hemphill Told of the State's Wonderful Resources—President Hargrove Wants Agents of Commerce.

Philadelphia, June 12.—The [illegible]tant event of today's session of [illegible]ern Industrial convention was an address tonight by Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister. Horticultural hall was crowded to the doors by men prominent in the industrial and commercial industries of the city and leading society women. The distinguished oriental diplomat spoke on "American Trade with the Orient," and told his hearers that China was the greatest market in the world for American manufactures.

The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to brief addresses on "The Relation of the States of the South to the Productive Wea[illegible] of the Nation and the Industrial and Commercial Advantages of Southern Cities."

An address on "Woman's Work for the Industrial South" was made tonight by Mrs. S. M. Horner, of New Orleans.

During the day the delegates visited the industrial establishments in the city and their ladies visited Fairmount park. There was a largely attended reception tonight at the Manufacturers' Club.

Two Important Topics.

Two important topics occupied the attention of the delegates to the Southern Industrial convention at this morning's session. "The Relation of the Southern States to the Productive Wealth of the Nation" was discussed by the governors of the various states or their representatives. The speakers set forth the resources of their states for the investment of capital and the inducements offered to settlers.

Specially appointed delegates presented "The Industrial and Commercial Advantages of Cities of the South." The attendance was larger than that of yesterday, many delegates having arrived late yesterday afternoon and last night.

The opening prayer was offered by Archbishop Ryan, of this city.

President Hargrove opened the discussion on the first named subject. He said Philadelphia has heretofore hesitated to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the south.

Want Agents of Commerce.

"Send your agents of commerce among us," said Mr. Hargrove. "Philadelphia has money. Send it down and weld a link between this city and the south which cannot be broken. Organize trusts to build manufacturing plants in the south. We read the New York, Chicago and Boston papers, but the Philadelphia papers are scarcely known. If there is an educator greater than any other it is the press. Put newspaper men in the south and let them tell the people of the north of the great advantages offered by the southern states. We will love you if you will let us."

H. W. Sexton, of Anniston, Ala., said the state he represented was better able to support itself than any other southern state. Alabama's industries, he said, were rapidly developing. Thousands of dollars are being expended in reopening the gold mines and the production of coal is increasing each year. The earth is rich in minerals, and the undeveloped water powers of the state are sufficient to turn all the mills in New England.

Judge B. J. Brown, of Little Rock, said the resources of that state are equal to those of any state in the union. The zinc fields, comprising over one hundred square miles, he said, had never been properly developed owing to lack of railroad facilities.

"Our lumber and timber interests are unexcelled," continued the speaker. "We are third or fourth in the production of cotton. We have not the funds to erect cotton factories. We have what you want. Come with your money and develop it."

John P. Coffin, representing the governor of Florida, said there are still thousands of acres of government property in the state ready for claimants under the homestead act. He spoke of the great advantages of the undeveloped portions of the state and extended an invitation to the north to send men and capital to build up the state of Florida.

Colonel Hemphill Represents Georgia

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of Atlanta, representing the governor of Georgia, asserted that with Georgia's variety of soil, climate and products, the possibilities of the state were almost beyond belief. He briefly sketched the history of the state and detailed the developments of recent years, especially in the iron, gold and marble industries.

"If I had to write one word over the south," he said, "that word would be 'undeveloped.' We want you to come down and see for yourself, and, if you are so inclined, to invest your money. If you don't care to do so, we will try to work out our salvation alone."

Congressman Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, and former Congressman C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, spoke for the governors of their states. General J. S. Carr represented North Carolina, Alexander Heiper, of Baltimore, spoke for Maryland. Jerome Hill, of Memphis, and Colonel Harry Weissinger, of Louisville, made brief addresses. Mayor Riggins, of Waco, Tex., yielded his time to Professor H. P. Atwater, of Abilene, Tex., who exhibited samples of the natural products of the state and explained the value of each and the great benefits to investors who will develop those raw materials.

The discussion was ended by John Stewart Bryan, of Richmond, Va., after which a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session the topic, "The Industrial and Commercial Advantages of the Cities of the South," was taken up and discussed by the delegates.

Minister Wu as Orator.

Horticultural hall was crowded tonight when Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, arose to address the convention on "American Trade with the Orient." Minister Wu was given a flattering reception and his speech was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. He said in part:

"The world today is pervaded with a spirit of commercialism. The cry now everywhere is commercial expansion. This is very good. I am very glad to hear it. It is far better than territorial expansion. This latter expansion in many cases works hardship and does injustice. In making this comparison, I do not mean to refer to any nation or to any individual; I am speaking in a general way. Trade and commerce is good for us all; it benefits you and benefits us; it is a mutual advantage.

"There are those who, for some trade concessions, make an excuse to seize territory, and there are merchants, and these belong to the great numerous class who are sincere in their trade, who give what they take; they earnestly deal in what they possess. China is one of those nations which consume more than they can produce. So in many things we have turned to the foreigner for goods that we needed. Thus, you see, China is the great market for your people. We consume many things that we do not make."

Continuing, Minister Wu said China's imports of American cotton were increasing every year. He said it had been argued that China was economical and would not purchase many American manufactures, especially those termed luxuries. Human nature, he said, is never satisfied, and the Chinese will buy many things when they come to know the use of them. "Commerce," said Minister Wu, "makes friends, cements friendship and maintains peace. Therefore, by extending your commerce you will be indirectly maintaining the peace of the world."

Minister Wu was followed by Mrs. S. M. Horner, president of the local council of women of New Orleans, who delivered an interesting address on "Woman's Work for the Industrial South."

CUBANS BOW TO THE WILL OF UNCLE SAM

Platt Amendment, as Passed by Congress, Accepted by Convention.

BY A MAJORITY OF FIVE AMENDMENT IS PASSED

It Will Be Made an Appendix to Cuban Constitution—News of Cuban Action Pleases Washington—Speedy Evacuation Predicted.

Havana, June 12.—The Cuban constitutional convention today accepted the Platt amndment by a vote of 16 to 11. A resolution to accept was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senores Tamayo, Villuendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the committee on relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report, the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the constitution.

In the vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance: Senors Capote, Villuendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Monteagudo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberga, Llorente, Quesada, Sanguilly, Nunez, Rodriguez, Berriel, Quilez and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance: Senors Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo Tayamo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silva, Fortun, Lacret, Portuondo, Castro and Manduley.

Senors Rivera, Correoso, Gener and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Forrero voted with the conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

The convention will now appoint a commission to draw up the electoral law.

Washington Pleased by Action.

Washington, June 12.—The news of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention was received with genuine gratification here.

Now that the Cubans have demonstrated their good faith in the United States, it is expected that a fairly speedy evacuation of the island will follow, contingent only upon the establishment of a stable government in the islands.

An effective police force and other measures necessary to the preservation of good order and sanitation are deemed as essential prerequisites in the formation of the new government. One cabinet officer, speaking of the matter, expressed the opinion that if the other requirements are met our withdrawal might be accomplished during the summer and that Cuban independence might be a reality by next autumn.

General Wood tonight communicated to the war department officially the fact that the amendment had been adopted.

Means Independence.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Secretary of War Elihu Root was shown the dispatch from Havana tonight announcing the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention.

He said: "If the Cuban convention has adopted the Platt amendment it has done the wisest and most patriotic thing possible for Cuba.

"It means the independence of Cuba and all that is best and freest in Cuba will be backed by all that is best in the United States."

HELD WIFE AND SHOT HER.

Heathcote Accused the Woman of Being Unfaithful.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 12.—Crazed by jealousy Elijah Heathcote, a contractor, held his wife at arm's length while he poured the contents of his revolver into her body. Four bullets took effect. He accused his wife of being intimate with another contractor. Heathcote only two weeks ago was arrested at the instigation of his wife for having threatened to kill her. Heathcote is now in jail while his victim is at the hospital at the point of death.

ANOTHER GROUP OF PRETTY GIRLS VISITING OXFORD

MISS SARAH BROWN CONNALLY, Atlanta, Ga.

MISS LAURA GOIN, Atlanta, Ga.
MISS GENA WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

MISS ANNIE L. NOLAN, McDonough, Ga.
MISS ROLINE CLARK, Atlanta, Ga.

MISS INA CARLTON, Atlanta, Ga.

IT WAS A BRILLIANT CLOSE

Last Day of the Commencement of Emory College.

AWARDING OF THE MEDALS

Speeches Made During the Day by the Students—Their Subjects. Granting of Degrees.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The Emory commencement for 1901 has been a great success and today's exercises were a fitting close to such a brilliant commencement season.

The exercises began at 9 a. m. in the college auditorium with the senior orations, which were excellent when considered either from the point of matter or from that of delivery. The first speech of the day was the English salutatory of the second honor man, Mr. E. C. Sasnett, of Atlanta. In a brief fitting speech Mr. Sasnett welcomed the visitors to the final exercises of 1901, after which the orations were heard as follows:

"Law, Rome's Legacy to the World," by George Dexter Blount, of Barnesville, who is one of the leading men of the college in scholarship and an athlete of prominence. He has been president of Few Society, was a speaker from his class in both his sophomore and junior years, was manager of the baseball team of 1898, captain of the basket ball team of 1898 and has been on all the relay teams entered by the class. He is a member of the Naughty Ones and of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

"The Political Solidarity of the South," by Charles Edward Dowman, Jr., an athlete of prominence and a leader in all social affairs. He wasone of the speakers from his class in his sophomore year, was on the basket ball teams of 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and the baseball teams of 1900 and 1901. He was manager of the basket ball team of 1900, is vice president of the Naughty Ones, a member of Phi Gamma and of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

"A Plea for Optimism," by Robert Milton Evans, of Tampa, Fla., who is one of the leading members of Phi Gamma Society, of which he has been president and which he represented in the February debate of 1900. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

"Pessimism vs. Optimism," by James Farmer, of Louisville, one of the most universally esteemed and deservedly popular members of the senior class. He was on the spring debate of 1900, was local editor of The Emory Phenix during the last year, is a member of the Naughty Ones, of which he is the secretary and treasurer, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

"No Nicaragua Canal Without Neutrality," by Lauren Wood Foreman, of Washington, Ga. He was a speaker from his class in his sophomore and junior years, is president of the oratorical association, president of the Naughty Ones and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

"The Survival of the Fittest," by Isaac Stiles Hopkins, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., was one of the most thoughtful and thought-inspiring of the orations made. He discussed the theory of evolution in a succinct and admirable manner and showed himself master of his subject. Mr. Hopkins is the third honor man of the class and is recognized as one of its brightest men by every one. He was a speaker from his class in both his sophomore and junior years, is a member of Few society, which he represented on the May debate of 1898, is vice president of the oratorical association, literary editor of The Zodiac, a member of the Naughty Ones and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

"Shall We Drift with the Tide?" by Edwin A. Rogers, of Walesca, who is a prominent member of Phi Gamma Society, which he represented on the May debate of 1900 and on the champion debate, which occurred Monday. He was a junior speaker and was on the relay team of 1899.

"The Permanent Student," by George Elijah Rosser, of Atlanta, the fourth honor man. This speech was one of the most thoughtful efforts ever made before an Emory audience by a student, and produced a profound impression on the audience. Mr. Rosser is a member of Phi Gamma Society, of which he was anniversarian last spring. He was also a junior speaker, and is a leader in all the religious work of the college.

"A Century of Humanity," by Edward Canning Sasnett, of Atlanta, the winner of the second honor, was an oration of worth and eloquence and no speech of the day received greater applause. Mr. Sasnett has been one of the prominent men of his class since his entrance as a freshman in 1897, and this year he has easily been the leading man of the college. He is a member of Phi Gamma Society, which he represented in the May debate of 1900, was a speaker from his class in his freshman, sophomore and junior years, and his sophomore and junior years was the winner of the medal offered; was on the baseball teams of 1899, 1900 and 1901 and on the basket ball and relay teams of the same years. He was editor in chief of The Zodiac, and was Emory's college representative in the last contest of the Georgia State Oratorical Association, and was the winner of second place; was vice president of the athletic association, the winner of the prize for the essay on "Southern Poets," the winner of the Palmer medal for excellence in mathematics, is a member of the Naughty Ones, and of the Chi Phi fraternity.

The valedictory, "The Discovery of Two Worlds," by Earl Willis Anderson, of Marietta, the winner of the highest honors in the class, was a masterful treatment of the great additions to the world's fund of knowledge, which had been made by the microscope and telescope. He is a prominent member of Phi Gamma Society, which he represented on the November debate of 1899, was a junior speaker, was treasurer of the oratorical association and is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

The medal was awarded to George E. Rosser, of Atlanta. While the committee was deciding the medal, diplomas were delivered, conferring degrees on the following: Earl Willis Anderson, Ph. B., of Marietta; Henry Lee Banks, A. B., of Turin; Madison Bell, A. B., LL. B., of Atlanta; George Dexter Blount, Ph. B., of Barnesville; Willias Morgan Boyd, A. B., of Adairsville; Alfred Cureton Broom, A. B., of Newnan; John William Budd, A. B., of McRae; Herbert Dessau Bunn, Ph. B., of Fairfax; John Baxter Bynum, A. B. Harlem; William Henry Camp, A. B., Villa Rica; Walter Dean Domingoz, A. B., Hawkinsville; Charles Edward Dowman, Jr., Oxford; Howard Edward Elder, Ph. B., Waycross; Robert Hilton Evans, Ph. B., Tampa; James William Farmer, A. B., Louisville; Lauren Wood Foreman, Ph. B., Washington; Matt Lucile Harris, Ph. B., Ringgold; I. S. Hopkins, Jr.,, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.; Henry S. Johnson, Jr., Ph. B., Atlanta; Henry Olin Jones, A. B., Toccoa; Walter Philip Jones, A. B., Rockmart; Julian Heidt Jordan, Ph. B., Adel; Walter Eugene Laing, A. B., Atlanta; Fort Elmo Land, A. B., Rochelle, Wade H. Lassetter, A. B., Vienna; Marvin C. McIntosh, Ph. B., L. L. B., Hawthorne, Fla.; Harry Rex McKellar, A. B., Americus; Idus Eugene McKellar, A. B., Americus; Stephen Martin Ph. B., Atlanta; Henry Edward Moore, A. B., Culverton; Nathan C. Napier, A. B., Lafayette; James Guyton Parks, Jr., Ph. B., Dawson; James Neely Peacock, A. B. Quitman; Leroy Pharr, Ph. B., Buford; William Fletcher Quillian, Jr., A. B. Madison; Charles L. Redding, Ph. B., Waycross; James McNair, A. B., Atlanta; Edward Canning Sasnett, A. B., Atlanta; Hugh A. Woodward, Ph. B., Winchester, Tenn.; Oscar Lott Wozencraft, A. B., L. L. B., Rockmart; Alfred Cureton Broom, L. L. B., of Newnan; Asa Chandler Brown, L. L. B., of Hartwell; William Speer Butt, L. L. B., of Blue Ridge; Henry Orello Farr, L. L. B., of Milner; Edgar R. Guan, L. L. B., of Oxford; Jeff A. Hedden, L. L. B., of Blue Ridge; Woodford Mabry, L. L. B., of Brunswick; Guy Arthur Myers, L. L. B., of Atlanta.

After the delivery of these diplomas A. M. was granted to A. H. Odom, 1899, and L. W. Jarman, 1899. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: D. D. on Rev. Alexander M. Wynn, of Columbus; Rev. Thomas F. Pierce, of Greenville, and Rev. F. Pasco, of Gainesville, Fla.; LL. D. on Dr. Waller, of England.

The exercises were closed with the baccalaureate address by President Dowman. He said in closing:

As you launch your marks today we wish you bon voyage. Bunting is flying and the bands are playing. Life seems to be made up of fair winds and favoring tides. But soon you will find that the really good journey, the one that means most to you and to the world, is one that leads through ways of cloudy skies and nights of storm, where neither sun nor stars appear, and only faith in God can hold you to your course.

In the stress of the storm we find ourselves and God.

"Be still, sad heart; and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

For the sake of the greatest usefulness and the best service we must find ourselves, but not for this alone. The ship is to carry precious freight and more precious lives from shore to shore. There is no room for its existence but for its use. The ship having found herself and become adjusted to her work, may cross and recross the ocean. She may move out on her voyages with best wishes for good luck from her owners. She may be greeted with applause by the multitudes as she moves majestically to her mooring at the end of a journey. But some day she may go to pieces in a storm; some day she may strike a hidden rock and founder in the waves. But the life that finds itself goes on, it weathers all storms, it knows no wreck. True, some day it may move beyond the ken of earthly vision, its sails may be filled with celestial breezes, its prow may cut the waves of a stormless sea, the keel may touch the golden sands, the anchor may drop in the port of eternal life. "Home at last."

Work is important. There could be no real life without service. But the life itself, in its adjustment to self and God, is worth saving.

Think not to live without work, hardship, sacrifice.

"Go labor on: spend and be spent.
Thy joy to do the Father's will.
It is the way the Master went."

But when work is ended, when service done, the life, the character, the man, is to stand forth, the product of all educative agencies, the result of all care and culture, the trophy of self-sacrificing love, the thing of highest worth in the sight of God and the estimation of the eternities, a soul, saved, purified, glorified.

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
While round its head the rolling clouds all spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Finding one's self the problem of life is solved, its philosophy is understood; the powers and forces of life are conserved and directed to the noblest ends. Finding one's self is to come into harmony with all truth. Taking the simplest things in nature as well as the most sublime, an atom or a star, the educated man who has found himself reads in all the wonderful expressions of the divine thought.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all in my hand:
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

Young gentlemen, if you have true worth, the world is almost sure to find you; but it is more important that you should find yourselves. Of little value is "the garish day." The voices of popular applause may have an echo of mockery. But the manhood that knows its integrity, appreciates its worth, and is modestly conscious of its powers, will illuminate the sphere of its influence, will serve its generation well, and under the approval of the divine eye, will find a satisfaction that is deep and abiding.

By instruction and example my honored colleagues and myself have tried to call you to the formation of high ideals and to the awakening of noble purposes. You go from under our care with our best wishes and earnest prayers.

To you as a class my last words are spoken. If we meet again it will be on a different plane. As a class you have been noted for promptness and regularity. May each one of you answer "here" "when He cometh to make up His jewels."

GRANDSONS AS PALLBEARERS.

Laid to Rest in Rose Hill Cemetery After a Long Life on Earth.

Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—This morning at 10 o'clock the funeral services of Mrs. S. M. Artope were held from her late residence and a large concourse of mourners were present. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. F. F. Reese, of Christ Episcopal church. The interment was in Rose hill cemetery. The pallbearers were the grandsons of the deceased, as follows: T. E. Artope, A. M. Reid, Charles Megrath, Lee Fuss, Mr. Meadows and J. W. Felder, of Atlanta.

TRIAL OF HEYS AT AMERICUS.

Americus, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—A case of considerable interest was entered upon in the superior court this afternoon, being that of the State vs. E. L. Heys, charged with embezzlement. The defendant is a traveling salesman and formerly connected with the Whitley Grocery Company, a wholesale establishment of Americus. It is alleged that Heys collected from country merchants a large sum of money, exceeding $2,000, for which he made no account. The defendant will allege that no shortage exists, the company failing to give him credit for cash returns made. Heys is widely known in this section and the conclusion of the trial tomorrow is anticipated with considerable interest. A strong array of legal talent is employed on either side.

Used 20 Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years; do you?

But Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, of New Portland, Me., says her mother used Ayer's Hair Vigor that long and always liked it as a hair dressing.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for restoring color to gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

THE RISKS WOMEN TAKE FOR THOSE THEY LOVE

We thrill at the story of "Curfew shall not ring to-night." Yet it is melodramatic and commonplace beside the peril every woman runs who faces motherhood. Women are strangely self-forgetful. The exaltation of the fact of motherhood blinds them often to its peril. Yet the husband who can bear no tithe of the mother's pain or peril owes it to himself to see that his wife is in that condition of sound health which minimizes the risk both to mother and child. Many husbands have expressed their gratitude for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, because it makes the pain of motherhood practically nothing and reduces the risk to its lowest possible point.

"Five years my wife was in an almost helpless condition, suffering from female weakness," writes J. S. Everritt, Esq., of Hagerman, Washington Co., Fla. "Last September I decided to have her try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She took several bottles of the medicine and gave birth to a ten pound son on January 31st, 1899. She is now sound and well and doing her housework."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser 1008 pages sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRANTLEY DENMARK DEAD

Prominent Citizen of Savannah Expired This Morning.

COMPLICATION OF DISEASES

Chief Trouble Was Congestion of the Kidneys—Short Sketch of the Deceased.

Savannah, Ga., June 13, 2 a. m.—Brantley A. Denmark died at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He suffered from a complication of diseases, but the chief trouble was congestion of the kidneys. Mr. Denmark was well known as one of the leading citizens of Savannah and the state. He had been successful, both in a professional and in a business way. He was the senior member of the law firm of Denmark, Adams & Freeman, and president of the Citizens' bank. He was president and a large stockholder of the Southwestern railroad and vice president of the Chattahoochee and Gulf. He was a member of the board of trustees of the state university and had recently been mentioned as good timber for governor.

Besides his other affairs, Mr. Denmark had practical direction of several large estates as executor and legal adviser.

EMORY COLLEGE'S HONOR ROLL

List of Those Who Made Highest Marks in Scholarship.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The honor roll which bears the names of all who make as high as 9 in scholarship was issued today and is as follows:

Senior Class—E. W. Anderson, G. D. Blount, W. M. Boyd, A. C. Broom, C. E. Dowman, Jr., R. M. Evans, J. W. Farmer, L. W. Foreman, M. L. Harris, I. S. Hopkins, Jr., H. O. Jones, W. P. Jones, F. E. Land, H. R. McKellar, I. E. McKellar, N. C. Napier, Jr., J. G. Parks, Jr., L. Pharr, W. F. Quillian, Jr., E. A. Rogers, G. E. Rosser, E. C. Sassnett, H. A. Woodard.

Junior Class—H. Abbott, M. D. Callahan, J. W. Marshall, Jr., V. B. Moore, C. G. Quillian, S. R. Roberts, J. E. Rosser, Jr., C. B. Shelton, M. R. Smith, T. T. Turnbull, P. R. Turner, T. H. Wade.

Sophomore Class—F. M. Anderson, R. D. Anderson, W. Anthony, W. N. Banks, C. K. Campbell, Elbert Hale, J. V. Hodges, J. T. Parker, G. H. Pirkle, C. F. Quillian, A. W. Rees, C. L. Shepard, M. L. Spencer, W. A. Sutton.

Freshman Class—S. A. Belcher, N. A. Goodyear, J. N. Haddock, B. M. Harrison, H. F. Hentz, W. G. Methvin, D. Rumble, H. J. Sloan, T. S. Staples, W. G. Taylor, A. P. Wooley.

Sub-Freshman Class—Arthur J. Brown, J. D. Dillard, C. C. Elliott, W. A. Herrington, H. B. Landrum, C. F. Trimble.

STRIKERS HAD THE INNINGS.

Persuaded Most of the New Men To Quit Work.

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The Seaboard Air Line strikers were quiet all day, but they won their point, in a measure. It was their desire to make the non-union machinists and boilermakers who had taken their places in the shops throw up their jobs. This they did and only four of the men were at work today. The railroad authorities claim that the men gave up their work through the fear they were in of the strikers, who employed various means of intimidation. It is said that the strikers threatened the non-union men, declaring that they would get revenge upon them, special policemen notwithstanding.

The Seaboard now has a special police force of thirty-seven men sworn in and on duty at the shops. Superintendent Cecil Gabbett says the company is determined to protect its property and the persons of its employees. There are less than twenty strikers, but they are members of the machinists' union and have scores of friends who are ready to back them up in anything they may undertake. Armed with winchester rifles, the special policemen, under charge of Sergeant W. H. Fleming, of the police department, preserve a cordon about the shops, seeking to keep off the strikers and prevent them from having any sort of communication with the men who have taken their places.

MITCHELL TO DIE ON GALLOWS.

Convicted of Assaulting Girls on Hutchinson Island.

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—George Mitchell, colored, was today convicted in the superior court of the charge of criminal assault, and tomorrow will receive the death sentence at the hands of Judge Falligant. If Mitchell is executed it will be the first time, so far as any of the court officers are aware, that the death penalty has been enforced for this crime in the history of Chatham county. More remarkable still, Mitchell's crime was not committed upon a white woman. It was a dual crime and two negro girls were the victims. The crime was committed on the afternoon of May 29th on Hutchinson island, just opposite the city.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

EMORY'S NEW PROFESSOR.

Short Sketch of James Hanner, Jr., Who Succeeds Magath.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—James Park Hanner, Jr., the new professor of modern languages at Emory college, is of an old Tennessee family resident at Franklin. His father is a well-known physician and his grandfather, Dr. John W. Hanner, has a large place in the history of Tennessee Methodism.

PROFESSOR J. P. HANNER, Elected to the Chair of Modern Languages at Emory College.

Shortly after his graduation at Vanderbilt university Mr. Hanner was made acting professor of Latin and Greek in Millsaps college (Mississippi) and the next year was made full professor of modern languages. He held this chair for five years, when he resigned to make further study in Europe. For some time he has been a student of modern philology and literature in the University of Leipsic, where he has been making special study of French, German and Spanish.

Mr. Hanner comes to Emory with a splendid record both as to scholarship and as to ability to teach. In Mississippi he was looked upon as the most popular member of the Millsaps faculty, both with his colleagues and with the student body.

Professor Hanner will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Julius Magath, who for the last fifteen years had held this chair at Emory.

SUMTER COUNTY GRAND JURY.

More Than a Hundred Indictments Returned.

Americus, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—In Sumter superior court this morning Henry Tucker, colored, was convicted of horse stealing. He was sentenced by Judge Littlejohn to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Walter Coleman, colored, was given a similar sentence for rape. Half a dozen other negroes, already convicted of minor offenses, were sentenced to the penitentiary or chaingang. The present grand jury has returned more than a hundred indictments already and is still busily engaged investigating charges.

PARK'S MACON ATTORNEYS.

What They Say About the Decision of the Supreme Court.

Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Messrs. Washington Dessau, Dupont Guerry and Orville A. Park, of Macon, were the principal attorneys of State Treasurer R. E. Park in his contention in the courts, relative to the public property funds. When the news of the supreme court's decision reached Macon today, sustaining the treasurer's contention, the above named attorneys were asked for an expression concerning the opinion:

Mr. Dessau said:

"I have not yet seen the head notes or the opinion, but the reversal is understood to be a complete vindication of the action of State Treasurer Park, in refusing to pay the school warrants out of the public property fund.

"Without commenting in detail upon the opinion, which could not be done in detail without studying it, the decision ought to be a cause of great gratification to the people of Georgia. The people must certainly experience a high degree of confidence, not only in the ability of the supreme court, but also in its fearlessness and integrity. In spite of murmurs of discontent from certain quarters and reports of the impatience that were almost daily published in certain newspapers, and in spite of what seemed to be a studied and persistent effort to impress the judiciary with the idea that the great and overwhelming body of the people was averse to standing by and supporting the constitution in its plain terms, our supreme court, utterly oblivious of all these matters, which must have reached their eyes and ears, patiently and thoroughly considered the law, and when they had done this they delivered the judgment of the court regardless of any other consideration except that of implicit obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, which all of us have sworn to obey and defend. Looking at the opinion, therefore, from this standpoint, and regarding it as the final declaration of the court upon the question, it is bound to be considered as morally and legally correct; it is entitled to receive and will receive the cheerful acquiescence of every honest and intelligent man and woman in Georgia."

Hon. Dupont Guerry was called on for an expression, and he replied:

"Mr. Washington Dessau, of counsel in the case, has submitted to me what he thought proper to say in answer to the same inquiry, and I fully concur with him, speaking as he does both as a lawyer in the case and as a patriotic citizen.

"Of course we all very much regret that the payment of the teachers has been delayed and is to be delayed still longer, but the fault is not with the official who obeys his oath to support the constitution or with the justices of the supreme court who have upheld its plain provisions.

"While we all rejoice in the vindication of our client and in the righteousness of the decision, we have no feeling of triumph over the governor, the comptroller general, state school commissioner or the attorney general.

"In fact, we have all along understood that the governor agreed with the treasurer on the main question.

"Now as to saying anything in this connection on the gubernatorial question, I will only add that in that matter I have certain fixed views that will control me in deciding whether I shall be a candidate for the nomination or not, and this decision of the court will have no influence upon me in reaching a conclusion, whatever favorable effect it may be supposed to have upon the probability of my success.

"It has not been, is not now and shall not be with me a matter of personal ambition. If I run it will be in the interest of certain great causes, among which just taxation and an economical and legal expenditure of public money are included."

GREAT WEEK AT THE UNIVERSITY

Opening Exercises of the Centennial of Institution.

PROFESSOR MORRIS ORATOR

He Gave the History of Georgia's Great Institution of Learning from the Start in 1801 Up to the Present Time.

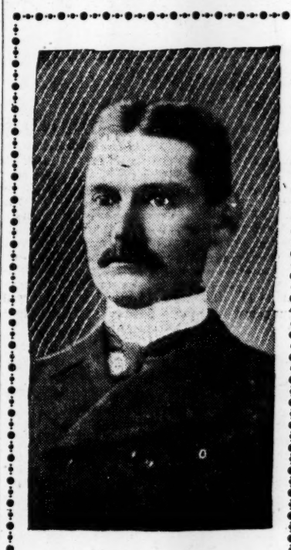
Athens, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The centennial week of the University of Georgia is on. The opening exercises, held this morning in the chapel, were of unusual interest and were attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The occasion was the celebration by the city of Athens and the county of Clarke of their joint centennial.

The honor of opening the exercises of this hisoric week was assigned to Rev. Ellison D. Stone, who opened with prayer. Mr. Stone is a local Methodist preacher, who has lived here since 1845 and who has preached the gospel for over fifty years. No man in any community was ever more beloved and none ever had more true friends. No man in Athens ever exerted more influence for good than he, and it was a fit opening to the exercises of a week that is to pass into history as the greatest occasion ever witnessed in this city.

At the conclusion of the opening prayer the meeting, which was presided over by Chairman Thomas P. Vincent, of the board of Clarke county commissioners, and Mayor Smith, of the city of Athens, was called to order and Hon Wiley B. Burnett, representative from Clarke county, introduced the orator of the day, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: I have been selected to perform the pleasing part of today's programme not from any special fitness I have for the place. The authorities knew this when they made the selection, but on this occasion they waived little matters like fitness all along the line.



PROFESSOR SYLVANUS MORRIS

"What is merit, or the want of it, among friends, anyhow? We are not bound by the laws of the Medes and Persians, otherwise the orator of the day might have been conspicuous by his absence or personally present in the presence of another. Fully understanding and appreciating all this, I present him wholly without indorsement and utterly without recourse to anything or anybody.

"See him, hear him, believe him if you can, but this will tax your credulity. He is a happy speaker, and his audiences are usually most happy—when he quits. I know little of the subject matter of his address, but in this respect I imagine the speaker has little advantage of me.

"With this well merited and flattering introduction, I have but to ask that you spare his life when he has concluded, The young man means well and besides we shall need him at our next centennial celebration.

"You may not be enamored either of these introductory remarks, or for that matter of the address that follows, but this a great occasion. Rich in the thought and acquisitions of one hundred years of assiduous toil and study and from the hour a brighter glow will light up the fires of your patriotic devotion to the home of your nativity and the grand old county of Clarke. I have the honor and pleasure to present to you Professor Sylvanus Morris, the orator of the day."

Professor Morris's address was in substance as follows:

"This is not the first time that I have followed my distinguished friend and had the opportunity of correcting his error. When I finish this address, if any of the audience are still here I will be willing to submit to a vote as to whether or not he shall apologize for his introduction.

"The committee asked me to make this address. I said I was not capable of doing it. They thought otherwise.

"I accepted the invitation and I will prove that I was right. If I tell all I know I would have to guard all the doors to hold the audience, and I realize fully that the true test of success is the choice of essentials among details. Hence I feel sure that some of you will like my address because of the things I shall not say. I do not call the name of a living man or woman. I shall not give the history of the university, although so intertwined is is with the history of the county and city that so to do is to write the play of Hamlet and omit the character.

The Very Beginning.

"On a bright morning in the latter part of June, 1801, five men—John Milledge, Abram Baldwin, George Walton, John Twiggs and Hugh Lawson—met by appointment at Billups's tavern, near Cherokee corner, and proceeded into the then county of Jackson to select the site of Franklin college. Where the Athens factory now stands they found the grist mill and sawmill owned and operated by one Daniel Easley. The committee was so pleased with the location and especially with the elegant shad caught at the mill that John Milledge bought from Easley the tract of one hundred acres of land then covered with a forest of magnificent oaks for the site of the college. I have here a grant from the state of Georgia, dated December, 1793, to 1,000 acres of bounty lands to one Roderick Easley, extending on both sides of the Oconee river. This, I take it, is the origin of the titles to the land on which we now stand.

"In December, 1801, the county of Clarke was cut off from the county of Jackson. Previous to that time the county of Jackson had been a part of the county of Franklin, the county site being old Clarksboro, a flourishing village of some two thousand people, which has disappeared entirely, leaving not even a chimney to mark the site. This county was named for General Elijah Clarke, a revolutionary soldier.

"The first superior court was held in March, 1802 at the house of Mr. Isaac Hill, and was presided over by his honor, Thomas P. Carnes. The list of judges who have subsequently presided in the county discloses the distinguished names of Dooley, Underwood, Clayton, Rice and Hutchins.

Madame Gouvain.

"Among the earlier citizens was Madame Gouvain, well-remembered by many of our older citizens. She was the daughter of the Count de Trobriand, the widow of General Ange Delaperriere, and at the time of here residence in this county, was the wife of Michael Gouvain. One of her daughters married Dr. Harden, of Watkinsville, and her descendants are still with us. You all recall the fact that one of them was John Howard Payne's sweetheart, for whom he wrote 'Home, Sweet Home.'

Levi Crawford and His Boat.

"Among the early citizens in Georgia factory district was Levi Crawford. He is well-remembered by reason of his effort to prove the Oconee river navigable, and his unsuccessful endeavor to have the factory dam removed. Having built a boat and loaded it with yarn for trading purposes, and with clay to build his chimneys on his estates in Florida, he proceeded down the river until he reached Poullain's mill, demanding that the dam be pulled down. Having been refused, he abandoned his boat and went to Milledgeville to bring the matter before the legislature. Dr. Poullain, with negroes and oxen, hauled the boat around the mill, but it was never operated afterwards.

W. H. Crawford and Napoleon.

"In another portion of the county lived Dr. Jackson, father of Henry R. Jackson, the author of 'The Red Old Hills of Georgia.' Dr. Jackson was chief of legation when William H. Crawford was minister to St. Cloud. He used to tell of the first interview of Mr. Crawford with Bonaparte. The former, like many of his race, was of commanding stature. When asked by the emperor how tall a man was the president of the United States, he extended his arm horizontally and his hand came about the level of the emperor's head. Bonaparte's prompt reply was: 'My observation is that all the men of the world are just about that height.'

The Historic Old Willow.

"At the time of the re-interment the French government distributed sprigs of willow from the trees at Longwood, which marked the emperor's grave on St. Helena, to distinguished persons throughout the world. Among others Dr. Jackson received a sprig which was planted in the old botanical garden in this city and the tree is still living.

The First Cotton Mill.

"Clarke county has always been noted as a pioneer in manufacturing enterprises. In the year 1827, Augustin S. Clayton, Thomas Moore, Asbury Hull, James Johnson and W. A. Carr built the Georgia factory. This was the first cotton mill south of the Potomac river, one of the first in the United States, and one of the first in the world. In 1833, John White took charge of the Georgia factory, subsequently acquired the entire property and his descendants own it today.

"The Pioneer Paper Mill, the first paper mill in the south, was built by John S. Linton and Allen Chase, at a point four miles from Athens.

"The Southern Mutual Insurance Com-

Continued on Third Page.

Follow the Man

Who never misses a good thing and you'll find him making tracks for ESSIG BROS. You will will find everything that suggests comfort in our stock.

Flannel Suits from $8.00 to $12.50
Serge Coats and Vests from.....$5.00 to $8.50
Odd Serge Coats from.....$3.00 to $6.00
Sicilian Coats and Vests from.....$5.00 to $10.00
Odd Trousers from..... $2.50 to $8.50 a Pair

All styles Summer Underwear from 50c to $1.50 a garment.

The best $1.00 Straw Hat in Atlanta. Ask to see it.

Essig Bros.,

The Popular Outfitters.

37 WHITEHALL.

Skillful Treatment.

DR. HATHAWAY.

I always keep in close touch with late discoveries in medical science. I employ no old-fashioned methods of treatment. My patients are among the best people of the south, who have found me skillful, honorable and upright in all my transactions. All who suffer from any chronic disease, such as Bladder and Kidney Complaint, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Varicocele, Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Diseases of Women, etc., can receive from me the most expert and skillful treatment obtainable anywhere. I invite free consultation, either at my office or by mail. Send for symptom blanks, explaining my successful plan of home treatment.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.,
Suite 33 Inman Building, 22½ S. Broad St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Office Hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Private reception room for ladies.

ALABAMA'S CAPITOL DRAPED IN MOURNING

Flag on the Dome Floats at Half Mast for Dead Governor.

ACTION OF LEGISLATURE ON GOVERNOR'S DEATH

Remains of Hon. W. J. Samford To Lie in State at the Capitol—Interment To Take Place at Opelika, Home of the Deceased.

Montgomery, Ala., June 12.—The capitol was draped in mourning early today in respect to the memory of Governor Samford. The outer doors were closed, and from the dome the flag floated at half-mast.

All the near relatives of the late governor were in Tuscaloosa, but all the great number of people who came to the building were the personal friends of the dead statesman, and expressions of sorrow were as deeply sincere as they were universal.

The convention held only a brief session; just long enough to call the roll and ascertain a quorum and adopt appropriate resolutions.

These were offered by General Harrison, of Lee, who resides at Opelika, the home of the governor, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote. They are as follows:

"Whereas, the immortal spirit of William J. Samford, the distinguished governor of Alabama, has passed from earth to the God who gave it, leaving the people of the entire state deeply impressed with the living appreciation of his manly character and many virtues, and with a profound sense of the great loss sustained by the state, and

"Whereas, his remains will reach this city from Tuscaloosa by special train about 6 o'clock this afternoon;

"Now, therefore be it resolved, that this convention stand adjourned until Thursday at noon as a mark of respect to the lamented dead;

"Be it further resolved, that a committee of nine from this convention be appointed by the president to proceed to Tuscaloosa to escort the remains to the capitol and attend his funeral;

"Be it further resolved, that the family of the deceased be requestd to allow the remains of the distinguished dead to lie in state in the capitol during tomorrow (Thursday), until removed to his home at Opelika."

Committee of Escort.

The following were appointed as the committee of nine to go to Tuscaloosa to escort the remains to this city:

Messrs. Harrison, of Lee; Robinson, of Chambers; Searcy, of Tuscaloosa; Jones, of Montgomery; Williams, of Marengo; Ashcroft, of Lauerdale; Cunningham, of Jefferson; Graham, of Talladega and Davis, of Etowah.

The committee at once left for Tuscaloosa by a special train.

Hon. W. D. Jelks, who now becomes governor by virtue of being president of the senate, is in Beaumont, Texas. He wired early this morning that he would leave Beaumont at once, and will arrive in Montgomery on the morning train tomorrow. He is in communication with Secretary of State McDavid. Under the circumstance that the president of the senate is out of the state, Hon. A. M. Tunstall, of Hale, speaker of the house, is acting governor. He has not, however, assumed its functions, as all business is totally suspended. In the event any matter should arise requiring executive action, he is here and would answer a notice from the secretary of state.

It is known that Governor Jelks will make no immediate changes in the force of the office. His relations with Governor Samford were most cordial and pleasant, and every possible consideration will be shown to the latter's appointees. It is known that Mr. T. D. Samford, private secretary, will not wish to retain that office. He only came, in the first instance, from a sense of duty to his father, whose feeble health demanded unremitting care. It was a sacrifice on his part. He will return to Opelika and resume the practice of law. The recording secretary is Mr. M. S. Screws, of Montgomery, and the messenger is Mr. Drake, of Auburn. There is no other patronage at the immediate disposal of the new governor.

The examiners of public accounts are the only state officers who hold at the pleasure of the governor, but the question of their retention will not arise in the near future. The inspectors of convicts, while appointed by the governor, hold for definite terms fixed by law. And the same is true as to the railroad commissioners.

The governor's staff holds at his pleasure, of course, and since a salary has been attached to the office of adjutant-general, the place has become an important one. The adjutant-general's relation to the governor is that of chief of staff. The present occupant is Colonel W. W. Brandon, who was appointed by Governor Johnston and reappointed by Governor Samford.

The remains of Governor Samford reached Montgomery this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock on a special train from Tuscaloosa. The train was met at the depot by a battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry.

The body was carried to the capitol and placed in the supreme courtroom, where it will lie in state until tomorrow at 1:30 o'clock, when it will be carried to his home in Opelika. The street through which the body was carried was lined with people.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist church in Opelika at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning. Members of the constitutional convention will leave Montgomery in a special train at 7 o'clock Friday morning to attend the funeral.

Home of Professor A. A. Persons, on the East Side of the Beautiful University of Alabama Campus, Where Governor William J. Samford Died of Heart Trouble. Room Marked X Was Occupied by Governor Samford.

REMAINS LEAVE TUSCALOOSA.

Funeral Services at the Persons Residence—The Escort.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 12.—The services over the remains of Governor Samford this morning were conducted at the Persons residence, only the family and a few friends being present. At 2:30 o'clock the remains were carried to the Mobile and Ohio station, accompanied by the Warrior Guards, member of Camp Rhodes, United Confederate Veterans, and a large number of citizens. The special left at 3:30 o'clock for Montgomery, several Tuscaloosans returning with the large party of state officials and others who came over from Montgomery today.

GREAT SORROW AT OPELIKA.

Governor Samford Was Loved by All at His Home.

Opelika, Ala., June 12.—(Special.)—The death of our beloved and distinguished governor, brilliant orator, eloquent statesman and time-honored Christian gentleman, Hon. W. J. Samford, has cast a profound gloom and sadness over Opelika—his home—among the people with whom he lived, and who loved and trusted him. Never was a public man so universally respected, admired and beloved at his home. He was always in the front for the advancement of his people, financially, morally, religiously and educationally, and this city and county will turn out en masse Friday to do the last sad honors to the lamented dead.

SKETCH OF HON. W. D. JELKS.

Who Becomes Governor of Alabama by Samford's Death.

Montgomery, Ala., June 12.—(Special.)—Hon. William Dorsey Jelks will become governor of Alabama on crossing the Mississippi state line shortly after midnight tonight. He will arrive here at 6 a. m. tomorrow, coming on the through New Orleans and Atlanta train. At such an hour as suits himself he will proceed to the capitol, enter the executive office and go to work. There will be an utter absence of all formality or ceremony of any sort. It is generally believed here that the office of private secretary will be tendered to Hon. G. Kirke Jackson, who held the same position under Governors Jones and Seay and who was four years secretary of state. This belief is founded on certain expressions Governor Jelks let fall last winter, and in the fact that both gentlemen have the same warm friends in politics.

Governor Jelks was born in Union Springs, Bullock county. He does not tell his age, but he is a little past forty. He was a lad when his father was killed in the war at the head of a company of confederate soldiers. He is a graduate of Mercer university, at Macon, Ga. He went to Eufaula some twenty years ago, bought The Times and made a great business and newspaper success of it. He sold it out some three years ago and retired with a competency. His first entry into official life was in 1878, when he was elected to the state senate. At the second session of his term he was elected president and a few weeks after his election, on December 1, 1900, became acting governor, during Governor Samford's first illness. He was a candidate for governor in the event Governor Samford should not be well enough to run again. He will naturally be a candidate to succeed himself and the constitutional convention promises to give him a four-year term.

Already political gossip is busy with the names of other gentlemen who may dispute the application in this sort of a case of the old rule that a man who fills out part of a term of any office is entitled to a full term. There is no disposition to dispute the fact, however, that his being a popular man of great ability gives him the inside track.

EVIDENCE AGAINST WOMAN.

Trial of Senator Bradley on the Charge of Seduction.

Jackson, Miss., June 12.—(Special.)—The sensational trial of State Senator Richard Bradley on the charge of seduction, preferred by Mrs. Ida V. Bolls, was concluded at Canton at a late hour tonight and the jury is now deliberating on a verdict. The trial has been exciting throughout and the officers have exerted great vigilance to prevent the occurrence of shooting scrapes between the parties at interest. Senator Bradley was on the witness stand throughout the afternoon and his testimony was to the effect that the case is nothing more or less than an attempted blackmail.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses to prove the previous bad character of the woman, several of the witnesses acknowledging illicit relations with her on a number of occasions.

The general belief is that Senator Bradley will be acquitted, and if this is the verdict of the jury, the woman has made the open threat that she will kill him before he gets away from the courtroom. When Bradley was indicted at Raymond several months ago he was shot and seriously wounded by Mrs. Bolls while sitting at the table eating dinner. The woman then made an unsuccessful attempt to kill herself. The trial has attracted great interest throughout Mississippi.

SENSATION IN HUNTSVILLE.

Mrs. Lewis Files Suit for Divorce from Her Husband.

Huntsville, Ala., June 12.—(Special.)—Buford A. Lewis, president of the Lewis Lumber Company, president of the Law and Order League and a steward of the First Methodist church, is the defendant in a suit for divorce filed today by his wife, Katie Lewis. Mrs. Lewis makes sensational charges of adultery against her husband, naming a negro cook as corespondent, and alleging that he has been guilty of infidelity on various occasions. The bill of complaint further alleges that the defendant is not the proper person to have custody of their only child, Joseph Hiller Lewis, five years of age. The bill requires the defendant to answer allegations in person.

The affair has caused a great sensation here because of the social prominence of the parties involved. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are well known in several southern cities. Lewis is an ex-mayor of Fayetteville, Tenn. He has taken a prominent part in reform policies in Huntsville. A legal battle is probable when the petition for divorce comes up in the chancery court. The defendant has engaged counsel and will fight the case. He emphatically denies the truth of the allegations in the bill, and says in an interview that they are based on false information.

EXCITEMENT AT PINE BLUFF.

Negroes Threaten To Lynch Two White Men—Jail Guarded.

Memphis, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—The greatest excitement prevails at Pine Bluff, Ark., over the murder of E. E. and Solomon Fluker, colored, by Robert and Thomas N. Clegg, brothers, white, and there is strong talk of a lynching tonight. The negroes of the community are greatly wrought up over the crime and the jail is being guarded by an extra force of deputies, armed with shotguns. Some claim the negroes were shot down in cold blood. At any rate the Fluker brothers were leading members of a negro lodge and almost $5,000 has been raised with which to prosecute the prisoners. The Clegg brothers were today given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the criminal court and a heavy guard will be maintained to prevent a possible attempt to lynch them tonight.

SHORT ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE

Appointment of W. J. Edwards—Organization of Oil Company, Etc.

Nashville, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—The appointment of W. J. Edwards as soliciting agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway in St. Louis, was announced today. Mr. Edwards is now agent at Union City.

At Columbia today, the Columbia Oil Company was organized with $10,000 capital stock. They will bore for oil near Columbia, where oil flows from a spring.

Near Dixon Springs, a farmer named Thomas Wright fired into a tree to riddle a hawk's nest, but struck Marshall Clardcay, who was hidden in the foliage. The man was mortally wounded.

VANDERBILTS AT BILTMORE.

They Will Remain There About a Month.

Asheville, N. C., June 12.—(Special.)—After an absence of eight months, most of which time was spent in Paris, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and little daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, returned to Biltmore this afternoon. They came in their private car "Swannanoa" and were unaccompanied by friends. They are expected to remain here about a month. Before driving to the mansion Mr. Vanderbilt inspected the postoffice, market and many cottages he has had erected in the model village of Biltmore during his absence.

HAVING WARM TIME AT VIRGINIA CONVENTION

Meeting of Delegates to Frame a New Constitution.

WEATHER WAS VERY WARM

Long Speeches Interfered with the Regular Programme — Senator Daniel Called the Convention to Order Yesterday.

Richmond, Va., June 12.—(Special.)—The Virginia constitutional convention had hardly more than gotten under way today when it was plunged into a debate which lasted two hours and upset the programme outlined, including a speech by Governor Tyler, which was postponed until tomorrow. The question under debate was the subscribing to the oath of office as prescribed by the present constitution. Senator Daniel, Hill Carter, A. P. Thorn, Alexander Hamilton, Carter Glass, R. Walton, Moore and a dozen other leading members joined in the debate and the contest between the intellectual giants was one of commanding interest. Some of the members declare they were not officers under the terms described in the constitutional oath and they would resign before they would take it.

Mr. Glass declared that if the oath was taken and carried out the convention might as well adjourn, as far as any suffrage reform was concerned. The motion providing that the oath be taken was defeated.

The convention was called to order at noon by Senator John W. Daniel, Colonel W. B. Pettit was made temporary chairman, but soon surrendered the gavel to Hon. John Goode, who was last night nominated as president of the convention, and who made a speech full of fire and oratory, which, while treating of the conditions of the suffrage and other questions in Virginia, did not offer a remedy. The presiding officer, however, declared the white people of Virginia to be friends of the negro and advocated restricting negro suffrage.

All the members of the convention answered to the roll call, except Judge J. S. Kendall, of Northampton, and Dr. John W. Lawson, of Isle of Wight. It was immediately after roll call that the discussion above referred to occurred. Governor Tyler was waiting to be invited to address the convention when the secretary of the convention, Joseph Button, was elected and the body adjourned until tomorrow.

The heat today was intense, and there is much talk of an adjournment after the committees are appointed and get to work to some cooler place or to a later season. Electric fans will be in the hall tomorrow.

WILL INSTRUCT IN TRADES.

Enlistment of Army Recruits for Willett's Point.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—Captain C. B. Vogdes, the local recruiting officer, has received orders extending his authority to enlist army recruits to cover Dade, Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, Fannin, Gilmer, Gordon, Chattooga and Floyd counties, Georgia, and Madison and Jackson counties, Alabama; Fentress, Cumberland, Warren, White, Franklin counties, Tennessee, and eleven North Carolina counties bordering on Tennessee. He has orders to enlist at once 312 soldiers, needed at Willet's Point, to be instructed in carpentry, plumbing, blacksmith and other mechanical trades, civil engineering and cooking. He also wants coast and field artillerymen. Recruits will be enlisted here from any point.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN.

Charleston People Working for Erection of New Depot.

Charleston, S. C., June 12.—(Special.)—Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Charleston Union Station and Railway Company were opened today at the Atlantic Coast Line depot. The necessary capital stock for application for a charter was subscribed and the charter will be applied for at once and the organization completed immediately. The meeting was attended by President W. G. Elliott, of the Atlantic Coast Line, and General Manager J. R. Kenly, President C. S. Gadsden, of the Charleston and Savannah road. Messrs. Samuel Spencer and Erwin were not present, being unavoidably detained, though they were represented by gentlemen present, the interest of all being the same.

SHERIFF KILLED BY MEXICAN.

Murdered Man One of Most Popular Officers in Texas.

Kennedy, Tex., June 12.—Sheriff W. T. Morris, of this (Karnes) county, in attempting to arrest two Mexicans about ten miles west of here, was shot and mortally wounded by one of them today. Morris killed the man who shot him and wounded his other assailant. The wounded man escaped. Officers have gone in pursuit. Excitement is high and threats of lynching are freely made in the event of a capture being made. Morris was one of the best known and most popular officers of the border section of Texas.

"Jackies" Deserted from Scorpion.

Memphis, Tenn., June 12.—It is reported here that six of the crew of the United States gunboat Scorpion deserted while that vessel was in port recently. Lieutenant Commander Sargent offered a reward for the apprehension of the "jackies," but no trace of the men has been found.

May Enter the Combination.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—It is authoritatively announced that if the proposed million dollar ax-handle combine will locate its headquarters in this city, and will make some other concessions which are not made public, the American Handle Company, of Knoxville, will enter the combination. The local company controls plants in Knoxville, Bristol and Greenville, Tenn., and West Point, Miss., and all would be included in the deal. F. J. Leland is manager of the local plant.

Cut to Pieces by a Train.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—Harvey Rand, of a prominent Blount county family, who for several years has at times been demented, was cut to pieces today by a passenger train near here. He swung out from an inclosed span of a bridge over the Little Tennessee river and the engine struck him just as he jumped on the track. A coincidence is that his brother was drowned under this bridge twenty years ago and this drowning caused Harvey to lose his mind.

Will Meet at Asheville.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12—The Southern Music Teachers' Association, now holding a session here, this morning selected Asheville, N. C., for the next place of meeting.

FINK CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Railroad Officers Caused His Arrest in Macon.

WHAT THE CHARGES ARE

Asserted That He Sold Formula for Lubricating Oil and That It Was Worthless—The Arrest Was Made Yesterday.

Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—John Joseph Fink, who claims Washington city as his home, was arrested by City Detectives Anderson and Jenkins today on complaint of Julien R. Lane, manager of the Macon and Birmingham railroad, and Willis B. Sparks, former president and receiver of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, who charged Fink with cheating and swindling. When Fink was searched at the police station he had on his person $507 in cash and was wearing a handsome gold watch and diamond ring. Fink arrived in the city this morning and registered at the Brown house. He says he is a member of the firm of Henry Fink & Son, of Washington, Baltimore and Chicago, and is selling rights to manufacture Fink's lubricating oil mixture for use on railroads and on machinery generally. From the numerous letters and other papers in his possession it appears that Henry Fink & Son have been doing an extensive business in all parts of the country.

In March, 1894, when Mr. Willis B. Sparks was receiver of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway and the Macon and Birmingham railroad, he paid Henry Fink & Son $200 for the right to manufacture and use their patent oil mixture in the works and on machinery owned or run by the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Macon and Birmingham railroads. A receipt was given for the money and signed Henry Fink & Son, in which it was agreed that if after three months' actual use the mixture did not save full 40 per cent of all oils and greases and 10 per cent saving in machinery brasses and boxes, the $200 would be returned. Mr. Sparks says he had the above transaction with John Joseph Fink, the man now under arrest. Mr. Sparks says the mixture was absolutely worthless and a swindle, and the $200 was never returned to him. Mr. Sparks waited eight long years to catch Fink and never saw him again during all this time until today, when he saw Fink enter the office of Julien R. Lane, manager of the Macon and Birmingham railroad, and the detectives were notified. Fink was trying to sell the right to Mr. Lane. It appears that Fink & Son have been selling many rights in Georgia and elsewhere.

When Mr. Sparks positively identified John Joseph Fink at the police station today, Fink declared that he had never seen Sparks before, and further said that it was his brother who sold the right to Sparks. Fink maintained that the oil mixture is a good article and does all that is claimed for it. He shows letters of introduction, etc., and says his business and family connections are entirely respectable and reputable. He is forty-four years old and weighs about 240 pounds. He says his brother, who sold the right to Mr. Sparks, is his exact counterpart in appearance and it is difficult for persons to tell one from the other. Fink was released this afternoon on $500 bond for his appearance at the recorder's court tomorrow morning.

While at the police station he was taken quite sick and a physician had to be summoned.

DENTISTS ARE IN CONVENTION.

Session Had Large Attendance Yesterday—The Programme.

Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Today's session of the Georgia State Dental Society was more largely attended today than that of yesterday. Quite a number of dentists came in on this morning's trains. The programme today was as follows:

"Inlay Filling of Porcelain," Dr. T. P. Hinman, with the Jekins system, and Dr. Frank Holland, by a grinding process, will enter into a competition for supremacy in perfection.

"Gold Outlay Filling," by W. G. Browne.

"Approximal Fillings from Lingual Surface," by Dr. C. P. Wilson.

"Articulating Crowns," by Dr. H. W. Walker.

"A New and Novel Idea in Gold Plates," by Dr. M. N. Nixon.

"Tin and Gold in Combination as a Gold Filling," by Dr. S. H. McKee.

"Soft Gold Filling," by Dr. O. H. McDonald.

"Making Gold Fillings on Porcelain Teeth," by Dr. S. W. Foster.

Clinic by Dr. C. Bunting Coalson, of Charleston, S. C., subject to be announced.

"Local Anesthesia Under Pressure," by Dr. C. R. Young, Anniston, Ala.

3:30 O'Clock p. m.

"Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy," report of committee and discussion of papers.

"Anatomy and Surgery," report of committee and discussion of papers.

"Operative Dentistry," report of committee and discussion of papers.

"Dental Education and Literature," report of committee and discusion of papers.

Adjournment.

8 O'Clock p. m.

"Dentistry of the Past," a paper by Dr. John H. Coyle.

"Experience and Dentistry of the Present," two-minute talks by the members.

"Dentistry of the Future," a paper by Dr. D. Dunwoody Atkinson.

X-ray exhibition by Dr. P. T. Hinman, with many beautiful experiments.

Adjournment.

Manager Newcomb, of the Hotel Lanier, where the sessions of the society are being held, gave a delightful Bohemian smoker tonight, complimentary to the dentists. A number of citizens of Macon, not members of the society, were present by special invitation.

MRS. W. A. JUHAN'S FUNERAL.

Last Services Ove the Remains of the Deceased Largely Attended.

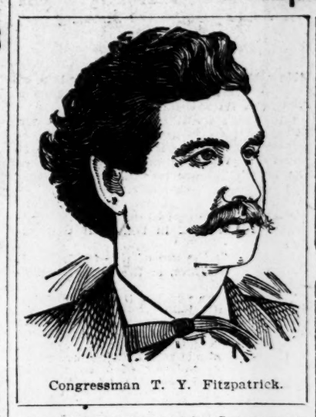
Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The funeral services of Mrs. W. A. Juhan were held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. W. J. Juhan, son of the deceased. There was a very large attendance of mourners and many floral offerings, as the deceased was held in high esteem in the community. The services were conducted by Rev. J. L. White, pastor of the First Baptist church. The interment was at Rose Hill cemetery. The following were the pallbearers: T. A. Cheatham, Holmes Johnson, Wiley Barnes, George Walker, Whick Jackson, Paul Elkin. The deceased is survived by three sons, Willie, Charles and Lewis, and one daughter, Mrs. Guice, of Eufaula.

Marine Attempts Suicide.

Norfolk, Va., June 12.—(Special.)—Today a marine named Mervin attempted suicide by drinking laudanum near the navy yard. After taking the drug Mervin disappeared. The matter was reported to the marine commandant, but no trace of the would-be suicide has been found.

A SPLENDID CATARRHAL TONIC.

Is Pe-ru-na, Says Congressman Fitzpatrick.



Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."—T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Mathias Leif, Secretary Uniform Rank, Catholic Knights of America, writes from 3327 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"I have now used Peruna off and on for over three years as a strengthening tonic and find it of inestimable value. My system gets run down and worn out at times, and I do not know what I should do without Peruna to build it up again."—Mathias Leif.

A Summer Tonic.

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body.

Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear.

Summer Catarrh.

All phases of summer catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GREAT WEEK AT THE UNIVERSITY

Continued from Second Page.

pany, with its phenomenal record, is an Athens institution. In a little more than half a century it has returned in dividends four and a half million dollars, paid losses of four and a quarter million dollars, and accumulated a reserve of one million dollars. To the ability and integrity of Allen Chase, Asbury Hull, Steven Thomas and Young L. G. Harris, this wonderful success is due.

"The history of the Athens churches shows that the Presbyterian was organized in 1820, the Methodist in 1826, the Baptist in 1830, the Episcopal in 1843.

Origin of "Cat Alley."

"The early municipal records show the usual struggle of small municipalities with the mighty questions of goats, cows and hogs. There was a regulation that when fresh meat was offered for sale, it should not be exposed to the public until the ringing of the market bell. A noted character in the community would gather the scraps and going to Wall street, by giving a peculiar yell would collect all the cats from the neighboring stores, thus giving to this thoroughfare the name of 'Cat alley.'

Early School History.

"In the early days Mr. James Fulton conducted a successful school for boys. He was succeeded by A. M. Scudder, who in his time thrashed half of the prominent men now living in this city—William Rutherford, R. P. Adams and W. W. Lumpkin.

"The educational history of Athens would not be complete without the mention of the name of one whose life, from the day linked her heart and fortune with the Polish patriot in the historic cathedral at Strasburg until she died recently among us, full of honors, reads like a romance of old chivalry. That person was Madame Sophie Sosnowski.

Old Athens Newspaper.

"The first newspaper published in Athens was the Georgia Express, edited by Rev. John Hodges. I like the way those old papers were edited. Whenever you stumbled upon a joke you did not have to hire a man to figure out whether it was a joke or an epitaph; but in large bold letters it was headed 'A Witticism.' Whenever you encountered a poem you did not have to resort to circumstantial evidence, such as whether every line began with a capital, to determine whether it was poetry or prose, but all doubt was removed by the positive statement at the head, 'A Poem.'

The Jane Young Incident.

"On a quiet summer day the peaceful village was startled by the report of a pistol on Broad street. The printers poured out of the windows and doors of the newspaper office like bees out of a hive. A small woman, weighing in all ninety pounds, with her large pistol, proceeded to occupy Broad street and terrorize the town. This was the celebrated Jane Young, who came to Athens for the purpose of shooting Colonel Hopkins Holsey, the editor of The Banner, and compromised by shooting the foreman, Mr. T. S. Reynolds, through the arm.

"This county has given to the country one cabinet minister, two governors of the state, three chief justices and one associate justice, seven judges of the superior court, three senators and five representatives. Among those whom Clarke claims none has shed more luster on her name than the brilliant and lamented Henry W. Grady.

Fraternal Organizations.

"Of the fraternal organizations of this county the Masons were chartered in 1841 and numbered in their ranks many distinguished citizens. William L. Mitchell, at the time of his death, was a thirty-third degree Mason.

The Odd Fellows, organized in 1847, have had three successful lodges, have furnished three grand masters to the state and two patriarchs.

Military History.

"Of the military history of the county, in the war of 1812 James Meriwether organized a rifle company of forty-two men, who took an active part in the struggle. At the time of the Indian removal in 1838 Isaac S. Vincent commanded a company of seventy-two men under General Winfield Scott.

"Clarke county sent not less than two thousand men into the active service of the confederacy. The organizations in the order in which they left for the front were the Troup artillery, the Athens Guards, the Clarke Rifles, two companies of the Georgia troopers and the Mell Rifles. Besides the troops furnished to the active service there were for home defense the Lumpkin artillery, the Thunderbolts, the Lipscomb Volunteers and Moore's battery."

Professor Moore at this point gave a large number of incidents of the war that were listened to with profound interest.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1861, with Mrs. Franklin as president and Mrs. Piney Thomas as secretary. The Ladies' Memorial Association, which was organized in 1866 with Mrs. William Rutherford as president, still plays an important part in our community.

Some Local Incidents.

The first cotton was planted in Athens by Daniel Easley, who sowed it broadcast. The first carriage was made for Mr. Elijah Newton in 1825. Among the notable facts connected with the history of Athens and Clarke county are those that we had the first cotton mill, the first paper mill in the south. We have also had a waterworks plant to burn up, a fire engine to burn up and a "dago" to fall in business. We have the only double-barreled cannon on earth.

In conclusion Professor Morris said: "We are an homogeneous people, descended from the old Saxon stock, not contaminated by the foreign element of the west, untouched by the plutocracy of the east. We belong to the great family whose arms have been victorious in every clime, whose poets have depicted all the vivid tints in the wide range of human manners and fortunes, and whose thinkers have aspired to know and dared to doubt where bigots had been content to wonder and believe; a race whose destiny is not yet accomplished, possessing those traits of conservatism and of progress which must ever be the dominant factors of the world's history.

"Let us so live that the future historian may say of us that we were worthy of the men who preceeded us and that we emulated them in all that goes to make a state."

Represents Virginia Methodists.

Norfolk, Va., June 12.—(Special.)—The official board of the Epworth Methodist church has granted the pastor, Rev. A. Coke Smith, D.D., a vacation of six weeks, beginning after the first Sunday in August, in order that he may attend the world's conference of Methodists to be held in London early in September. Dr. Smith will go as a delegate to represent the Virginia Methodists.

Rev. B. A. Jenkins Accepts.

Lexington, Ky., June 12.—Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, pastor of the Christian church of Buffalo, N. Y., has accepted the presidency of the Kentucky university.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the system in order and prevent morbid conditions of the liver which precede disease.

A Preventative of sick headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, coated tongue, loss of appetite, constipation and **All Bilious Diseases.**

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Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

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Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

DINNER OR TEA SETS.
(French, German and English China.)
FANCY CHINA PIECES.
(Cake Plates, Chocolate Pots, Etc., Etc.)
DORFLINGER'S CUT GLASS.
(The Finest Products of American Glass Craft.)
BRONZES. BRIC A-BRAC.
(A Line of Unusual Attractiveness.)
ART POTTERY. ETC.
(Novelties from the Famous Potteries.)
LAMPS AND GLOBES.
(Parlor, Banquet, Piano and Hall Lamps.)
CHAMBER SETS.
(The Most Artistic Designs and Shapes.)

DOBBS AND WEY CO.,
NEXT DOOR TO EQUITABLE BLDG. 57 N. PRYOR STREET.

LIFE OF FOSTER FOULLY TAKEN

Brother-in-Law of Governor McMillin Murdered.

SHOT BY NEGRO EMPLOYEE

Foster Was Trying To Settle Trouble Between Negroes and Overseers When Killed. A Leading Planter of Louisiana.

Shreveport, La., June 12.—John G. Foster was killed on the Foster plantation five miles east of this city on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railway this morning by a negro named Prince Edwards.

There had been trouble between the overseers and negroes and Foster left the plantation store to go to the scene of the trouble. The negroes gathered in a cabin to the number of twelve or fifteen and as Foster approached, one of those in the cabin fired, mortally wounding Foster. The negroes scattered, but several bands of officers have succeeded in capturing all but Edwards, who did the shooting.

Foster was about twenty-two years of age and belonged to one of the leading families of Shreveport. Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, is a brother-in-law of the deceased. There is much excitement in this vicinity and threats of lynching Edwards if apprehended are heard on all sides.

At 9 o'clock tonight it was announced that all the negroes implicated in the killing, with the single exception of Edwards himself, were in custody. The negroes were placed in Kinnebrew's store near the Foster plantation and surrounded with armed men. Mandy Edwards, wife of the murderer, was among those captured. She had her husband's shotgun, with which the deed was committed, in her possession when caught. She says that when Mr. Foster rode up to the cabin Edwards told the negroes to step back and he would settle the matter. He then opened fire on the young man.

Murder Makes Weddings Gloomy.

New Orleans, La., June 12.—The killing of Mr. Foster comes at a particularly insuspicious time. A cousin, James Claiborne Foster, was to be married tonight to Miss Mazie McCutcheon, of this place, and big preparations had been made for the wedding. Another cousin, Miss Aeolin Schuler, was to be married tonight at Keachie, and James and Oliver Foster, brother and sister of the murdered man, are there for the purpose of attending the wedding.

Foster Was Soon To Wed.

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—John Gray Foster, who was killed by a negro near Shreveport, La., was in Louisville last week. He was engaged to be married to Miss Bessie Marshall Felix, the daughter of the Rev. J. L. Felix, pastor of the East Broadway Baptist church of this city and the engagement was to have been announced within the next few days.

Miss Felix, accompanied by her brother, Colonel Felix, left for Shreveport tonight.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Number of Victims of Port Royal Horror Is Eighteen.

West Newton, Pa., June 12.—Another explosion took place in the Port Ropal mines at 4 o'clock this afternoon in No. 2 shaft. It sent up a whirlwind of oil, dust and smoke and proved conclusively that the gas is still active in the mines. It will probably be tomorrow afternoon before the mine inspectors can get together for the purpose of deciding as to the advisability of making another attempt to recover the dead in the mine before flooding it.

Coroner Wynne, of Westmoreland county, commenced an inquiry into the cause of the disaster at this place this afternoon. Only two witnesses were examined, when adjournment was taken until tomorrow. The inquest will probably occupy several days, as the jury, which is composed of well known business men, seems determined to get at the cause of the disaster if it can be learned from any living man. The number of victims is now eighteen.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY ENGINE.

Mrs. Baldwin and John McPeck Crushed to Death.

Connelsville, Pa., June 12.—Two persons were instantly killed by a runaway engine on a lumber track leading from Huston station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, into Stewart station, Fayette county, tonight. The engineer lost control of the newly installed engine, which plunged down the steep grade at terrific speed. At a curve in the road the engine jumped the track, plunging down the hillside. Mrs. Edward Baldwin and John McPeck, passengers, were instantly killed.

OFFICERS ARE VERY SCARCE.

This Keeps Department of South from Being Re-established.

Washington, June 12.—(Special.)—There was a proposition made at the war department recently looking to the re-establishment of the military department of the south, with headquarters at Atlanta. The idea has been abandoned for the present, because there are not enough officers and soldiers to adequately garrison the various military departments in this country already established. The Philippines makes such a heavy demand upon the army that other places have to get on with short service.

DEATH OF MILLIONAIRE HYDE

Among Property He Owned Is Said To Be a Georgia Railroad.

Plainfield, N. J., June 12.—(Special.)—Charles Hyde, millionaire and president of the Plainfield City National bank, died here at noon today of cancer of the stomach, aged 80 years. He was born in Oil City, Pa., and made the start of his fortune, when the oil fever broke out, by the discovery of petroleum on his farm. He owned two banks in Titusville, Pa., and a railroad in Georgia, and much property in New York and Pennsylvania.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

MALARIA.

Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day.

All druggists and grocers.

Beware of imitations.

MONEY TO FIGHT STRIKERS

Half Million Is Contributed by Metal Trades' Association.

WAR DECLARED ON UNIONS

Employers Propose To Have No More Dealings with the Striking Machinists.

New York, June 12.—The convention of the National Metal Trades Association continued its session today.

The closing hours of the convention are being devoted to the completion of organization and the final arrangement of plans designed to strengthen the hands of the manufacturers in their fight against the striking machinists. The sum of $500,000 raised by assessment is to be placed at the disposal of a strike committee to be used in behalf of the employers.

Asked as to the use of this fund, W. J. Chalmers, chairman of the press committee, said:

"I suppose we will use it as the strikers do, to support their fellows, pay pickets and meet other general expenses. We used $166,000 in the Cleveland strike, where we paid some men a bonus of $4 a day. There are millions more if they are needed. We know nothing of a conciliation committee from Toronto or elsewhere. We seek no trouble, but propose to protect our interests and industry."

The convention decided to make no definite declaration as to the length of a day's work, leaving the question to settlement locally. After discussing the matter all afternoon the following resolution was proposed:

"The declaration of principles makes the question of hours and wages a local issue.

"Resolved, That this association will support any regular member in his endeavor to conform to said declaration of principles."

After passing the resolution the convention adjourned and the affairs of the association with regard to the machinists' strike are in the hands of the finance and strike committees, subject to the general supervision of the administration council.

STRIKE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Work May Cease at the Newport News Shipyard.

Newport News, Va., June 12.—The strike situation in Newport News has reached a critical stage. In addition to the striking machinists, about five hundred in number, two hundred skilled men from the electrical, plumbing and pipe fitting departments were laid off yesterday. Today 150 more, chiefly laborers, were laid off. In each case action was due to the interference in the progress of the work of the departments by the strikers. It is stated that men in other departments will be laid off as rapidly as they finish their work ahead of the machinists and can do no more without all of the machine shops. At the present rate the yards will close down in a week or ten days unless there is a change.

The Business Men's Association met today and appointed a committee to confer with the machinists and management of the yard to see if some agreement as to arbitration could not be reached. No results have been attained.

WILL AID THE MACHINISTS.

London Society of Engineers Promises Them Financial Help.

New York, June 12.—At the headquarters of the striking machinists in this city a cable dispatch was received from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in London promising financial aid. This society is the strongest trade union in the world and is said to have over $8,000,000 in its treasury. The American Federation of Labor, it is declared, will tax its 2,000,000 members 10 cents each for the striking machinists.

Furthermore, it was announced tonight by the strike committee of the New York district lodge of machinists, that the iron molders, electrical workers, pattern makers, tool makers and metal workers in general had promised to go to the assistance of the machinists in the event of a combination of manufacturers against the strikers. It was asserted that a general sympathetic strike of machinists on all railroads in the United States and Canada was among the possibilities.

PREPARING FOR PROMOTION.

Georgians Training Under a Coachor in Washington.

Washington, June 12.—(Special.)—Representative Griggs has joined the Georgia colony here to look after the interests of several young officers who are endeavoring to enter the regular army. At present there is a class of Georgia men in this city receiving special instructions from a professional army coacher preparatory to appearing before an army examining board which meets at Fort Monroe, Va., the 24th instant. The class includes Lieutenant L. F. Brown, of Atlanta; G. M. Holly, Quitman; J. M. Kinsbaugh, Jr., Griffin; J. J. Miller, Augusta, and J. M. Longstreet, Jr., son of General Longstreet. These young gentlemen have been designated for appointment, and as soon as they qualify they will be commissioned and assigned to regiments. There is an urgent demand for officers to complete the new regiments now being organized, and it is probable that some of the new appointees who are designated as second lieutenants will be at once advanced to the grade of first lieutenants.

WILL SWING IF HE IS CAUGHT.

Posse in Kentucky Chasing a Negro Who Attacked a Lady.

Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—(Special.)—Great excitement was occasioned here last night by an attack made by a negro upon Miss Holmes, the sixteen year old daughter of Dr. S. B. Holmes, the postmaster at Frankfort, and niece of ex-United States Senator Lindsay. The young lady and her brother, aged fourteen, were going to a school commencement when at an alley a big negro grabbed Miss Holmes. The boy threw rocks at the negro and screamed for help until the negro relinquished his hold on the girl and ran. No clew to the identification of the negro. If he is caught he will be lynched.

FEAST OF SONG AT BUFFALO.

Professor Deiler Is Preparing for the Great Saengerfest.

New Orleans, June 12.—Professor J. Hanno Deiler, of this city, president of the North American Saengerbund, has called a meeting of the executive board of the Saengerbund for June 24th, at Buffalo, N. Y. The general meeting of the delegates of the societies composing the organization is called for Wednesday, June 26th, in the German-American hall, Buffalo. Three hundred delegates and over 3,600 singers from all parts of the country are expected to attend the thirtieth saengerfest of the Saengerbund to be held in Buffalo, June 24th, 25th and 26th.

Chasing the Maya Rebels.

Merida, Yucatan, June 12.—The Maya rebels now in hiding in the forests and swamps, having abandoned their towns, number 1,500 and lack ammunition. Their best general, Prudencio Cabe, is dead. Governor Canton, with his staff, has reached the rebel capital, Chan Santa Cruz. The governor was enthusiastically received by the troops.

ASKED OF HELL, BENT ON DEATH

Kennedy Meditated Suicide After Marrying Miss Prince.

LOST RESPECT FOR GIRL

After He Had Wronged Her—Friend of Kennedy Relates Remarkable Conversation, but the Evidence Is Ruled Out by Judge.

Kansts City, Mo., June 12.—Judge Wofford today ruled out the testimony of one of the strongest witnesses presented so far by the defense in the case of Lulu Prince-Kennedy on trial for the murder of her husband. The defense had evidently counted much on being able to present this testimony and the court's order was considered a blow to their side. Mrs. Kennedy was visibly depressed by the court's action. The witness was Edward W. Lewis, an inspector for the Western Railway Association Inspection Bureau, and a personal friend of the dead man. Through him the defense hoped to prove the theory that Kennedy had ruined Lulu Prince under promise of marriage and then refused either to marry her or to live with her after marriage had been forced upon him.

The testimony of Lewis was ordered taken down by the court stenographer, but the court refused to let it be given to the jury until corroborated. The statement made by Lewis is as follows:

"The day after the marriage Phil Kennedy came to me to talk about the marriage. He told me he had known the girl three years, and that he had loved her, and that he had promised to marry her and that he had ruined her. He said that after he had ruined her he had lost his respect for her. He told me that he had been called upon by Mr. Nearing at his office and went there, where Mr. Nearing had told him that he had to marry Lulu Prince. He refused and went out in the hall, where he found Lulu, the father and the brother. Lulu put out her arms and said:

"'Phil, don't blame me. This is not my doing.' He said, 'They threatened me and we went with them over to the courthouse, where we were married.' Phil asked me what he ought to do, and I told him that it was his duty to take her and acknowledge her as his wife. He said, 'If I do people will not have anything to do with me. They will not call upon me.' I told him not to consider that, and to show him that I was sincere in my advice, I promised him that if he took his wife and lived with her I would be the first one to bring my wife to call upon them. He said that my advice was good and that he would do so. I met him the next day and he told me that he had changed his mind.

"'I will not have anything more to do with the girl,' he said.

"I asked him why, and he said that his mother was violently opposed to it, and besides, he had received a telegram from the girl in Grand Rapids, and he said, 'She has forgiven me fully.'

"I saw him almost every day, and continued my advice about doing his duty to Lulu. The day before the shooting I saw him and he asked me if I believed in an eternal hell. I asked him why he wanted to know, and he replied that he intended to kill himself. He said to me with sadness. 'Ed, I ought to have taken your advice. It's too late now.'

"I answered, 'Yes, it's too late.' He went away and the next day he was killed."

The Mr. Nearing mentioned in Lewis's statement is the leading attorney for the defense. The defense's theory is that Kennedy jilted Miss Prince for the Grand Rapids woman mentioned in the statement. Other testimony presented by the defense was an attempt to show that Mrs. Kennedy was temporarily insane at the time of the murder

The defense had not closed when court adjourned for the day.

Torpedo Boat Fulton Launched.

New York, June 12.—The submarine torpedo boat Fulton was successfully launched today at Elizabeth, N. J. She was built by Lewis Nixon for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, and is similar in all respects to those being built at the Nixon yard for the United States navy.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

The Most Important Organs in the Body—Symptoms of Disease and Cure—Free Advice.

The kidneys are simply flood filters.

Every drop of blood in the body passes through and is filtered by healthy kidneys every three minutes.

Most diseases are caused by poison in the blood. The poison should be kept out. The kidneys are supposed to do this—that is what they are there for.

They generally do, but when they are diseased they can't; and then you get sick.

The kidneys may get weak or diseased from a thousand and one causes; from overwork, worry, a simple cold, from lifting or a strain, excess, high living, etc.

Many of our great men die from Bright's Disease because so many overwork themselves. Other folks suffer from Diabetes, Dropsy, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, Rheumatism, Bad Blood, Gout, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Urine looks badly, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass water, Dizziness.

All these diseases would go if the poison could be kept out of your blood.

If the kidneys would only do their work! If you will take Stuart's Gin and Buchu they will help your kidneys do their work, and Stuart's Gin and Buchu will destroy the poison so that a permanent cure is made after all else fails. All the symptoms promptly disappear and you feel better from the first dose.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu give energy, life and power to the kidneys. They cause the kidneys to purify the blood, to make it redder and healthier and more nourishing. Puts new life into your body, new color into your blood, new ambition into your mind, new use into your muscles. Sold at drug stores, or by express prepaid, $1.

Thoroughly tested for twenty years, Stuart's Gin and Buchu, pleasant to take. You can rely on this grand cure for weak kidneys. Free medical advice given on kidney troubles. Stuart's Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SILENT SUFFERERS

West Lebanon, Ind., March 28, 1900.

I have suffered for years with female trouble and have had five of the best doctors in the country, but found no relief until I tried your Wine of Cardui, which has done wonders for me. I will gladly recommend it to any lady. I owe my gratitude to your good medicine. EMMA JOHNSON.

It is astonishing how many apparently healthy women there are who suffer in secret. Even their nearest friends do not know how little life means to them. If you are a silent sufferer Miss Johnson's testimonial should be full of encouragement for you. Her case ran along for years, before she took Wine of Cardui. But she soon secured relief from those terrible dragging pains which were saddening her life. Miss Davis waited ten years before taking

WINE OF CARDUI

which made her "feel like a new woman". Female suffering is playing havoc with women, making them faded and old before their time. It will do that for you if you don't stop the trouble. Why do you suffer another day? Your pain is unnecessary. Delay invites dangerous complications which soon become incurable. Ask your druggist for a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui and secure complete relief by taking it in the privacy of your own home.

Robberson, Ind. Ter., March 23, 1900.

I have been in bad health for about ten years and consulted with doctors but they did me no good. After using two bottles of Wine of Cardui and two packages of Thedford's Black-Draught I feel like a new woman. LAURA DAVIS.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

G. W. Adair. Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the June term, 1901, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of Mrs. J. A. V. Irby, deceased, to-wit:

1. A lot in said state and county, city of Atlanta, being a part of land lot No. 79, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, commencing at the corner of Pine street and Fowler street, and running south along the east side of Fowler street ninety-five feet, thence east thirty-three and one-third feet, thence north ninety-five feet to Pine street, thence west along Pine street thirty-three and one-third feet to Fowler street, the beginning point.

2. A parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, being the west half of lot No. 8 of sub-division of block No. 27, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, cn formerly Magazine street, now Magnolia street, and running back two hundred feet, more or less, to lot known as S. B. Hoyt's lot, the same being a part of land lot No. 83, in the 14th district of now said county.

3. The following three parcels of land of land lot No. 83, of the 14th district of said county, and being in the city of Atlanta:

(1) Beginning at a point on the west side of Mangum street fifty and two-tenths feet north of the northwest corner of Mangum and Rock streets, and running thence along the west side of Mangum street seventy-four feet, thence west one hundred and four-tenths feet, thence south seventy-two and three-tenths feet, thence east to the beginning point on Mangum street one hundred and six feet.

(2) Beginning at a point on the west side of Mangum street one hundred and twenty-four and two-tenths feet north of the northwest corner of Mangum and Rock streets, running thence north along the west side of Mangum street thirty-eight and two-tenths feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south thirty-eight and seven-tenths feet, thence east one hundred and four-tenths feet, to beginning point.

(3) Beginning at a point on the west side of Mangum street one hundred and sixty-two and two-tenths feet north of the northwest corner of Mangum and Rock streets, running thence north along the west side of Mangum street thirty-seven and one-tenth feet to Tyler street, thence west along the south side of Tyler street ninety-nine and five-tenths feet, thence south thirty-eight and four-tenths feet, thence west to beginning point one hundred feet.

(4) All the interest, being an undivided one-half interest, of said deceased in and to a certain parcel of land in land lot No. 83, of the 14th district of said county, in the city of Atlanta, and being on the southwest corner of Rhodes and Mangum streets, beginning at said corner, running thence south along the west side of Mangum one hundred feet, more or less, thence back west along Rhodes street ninety-three feet, more or less, of even width with front.

Sold for the purpose of paying debts and distribution among the heirs.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years. DAN'L W. IRBY,
Administrator of Estate of Mrs. J. A. V. Irby, Deceased.
6-6-13-20-27

PETER LYNCH,

AT 96 WHITEHALL ST.

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, tobaccos, cigars and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store. Pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running at No. 7 West Mitchell street his great Variety Store, and is daily getting more and more established as such. He has now on hand Spring Turnip Seeds, Bush Beans, Cornfield Beans, Butter Beans, Onion Sets, Seed Corn in the Ear, and nearly all other Seeds for garden and field planting; Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, also Fruit Jars, Mason's Improved, Mason's Metal Top, Millville and Woodbury, pints, quarts and half gallons; also gardening and other tools. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels, half barrels and kegs. Terms cash.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster.
Albert Howell, Jr.,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law Building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone, 520.

Eseeola Inn, Linville, N. C.

Golf. Golf. Golf.

Coolest and Best Place in the South for Summer

Write for full information.

GOOD TROUT FISHING.

Hotel Earlington

NEW YORK CITY.

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

27th St. West, near Broadway

Center of shopping and amusement district. Orchestra in palm room.

European plan. Table d'Hote dinners.

Tariff of Rates

Single rooms, bath adjoining, $1.50 to $2. Double rooms, bath adjoining, one person, $2; two persons, $3.

Large double rooms, with private bath room, one person, $3; two persons, $4.

Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, for one person, $3, $4, $5, $7; two persons, $4, $5, $6, $8.

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The Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

Directly Opposite the Bathing Establishment

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Located in Earlington Park. Moderate Rates

June to October

The Bathing Establishment.

Golf Links.

Write for Booklet and Information.

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CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA.

The favorite seaside resort on the South Atlantic Coast. The finest ocean beach in the world, fine artesian water. Open the year round.

Summer season begins JUNE 1st.

Daily steamer from Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.

For rates aply to

R. L. BUNKLEY, Prop.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

THE CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

21 MILES FROM JACKSONVILLE.

Opens June 1, 1901

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The Florida East Coast Hotel Co. . . .

Bathing, Cycling, Driving, Fishing from Ocean Pier

Music and Dancing Evenings

Season Week End and Sunday Excursion Tickets on Sale from All Points

Special Rates Given to Families

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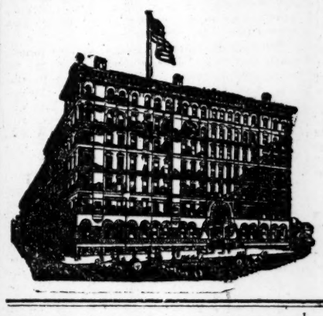

No hotel in city more homelike than the Brunswick. None with larger if as large rooms. Single and en suite with baths. An ideal hotel home for quiet people and ladies visiting or alone in the city. Only a few feet from Fifth avenue's highlands, overlooking Central Park. In the heart of the best resident district. Madison avenue cars and Fifth avenue stages pass hotel. All night elevator. Rates $2.50 per day and up. American plan.

CHAS. E. HOWLAND, Prop.

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MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

THE REPRESENTATIVE COAST RESORT OF THE CAROLINAS.

"THE ANGLER'S PARADISE."

Magnificent sound and surf bathing. Georgia will be largely represented this season. Special rates for families may be had upon application at The Aragon, this city. 7-9 10t

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF.

Ocean Front, - - Atlantic City, N. J.

CAPACITY 800.

Special June rates, including use of baths. Write for terms.

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THE CHICAGO BEACH

Has nearly 1000 feet of veranda like the above. A high-class residential, tourist and transient hotel on the lake shore, 450 outside rooms, 200 bath rooms. Most delightful abiding place in summer or winter in the West, 10 minutes by Ill. Central exp. from theatre and shopping district of Chicago. Finest hotel on great lakes with golf, tennis, boating, bathing and fishing. Send for handsome new illustrated booklet.

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The Homestead Hotel and Cottages.

Most delightful Summer Resort in the Alleghany Mountains.

Finest bath house in America. Waters very beneficial to persons suffering from rheumatism and gout. Excellent roads for riding and driving. Well equipped livery.

Casino and fine orchestra. First class golf course. Terms very moderate for July and August. FRED STERRY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

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Largest and most spacious on the coast; every modern comfort and facility; orchestra 16 pieces; billiards, tenpins, shuffleboards, lawn tennis, golf, magnificent beach front driveway and promenade three miles long. Rooms with private baths when desired. Rates $15 to $35 per week. Special reduction for July. Write for booklet. H. M. CAKE.

Also Hotel Normandie, Washington, D. C.

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A high class family resort, rich in its furnishings, modern in all appointments and soliciting the patronage of the best people only. The fame of this elegant hostelry is widespread, and all who visit the Halcyon are charmed with the scenery as well as the beauty of this renowned hotel. Beautiful drives, a fine livery, golf, billiards, music, saloon, a library of 1,500 volumes. Rates: $21.00 to $35.00 per week.

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Warm Springs, Ga.

Will be open for guests June 1st. First-class accommodations at moderate rates. For full information apply to

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

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TOCCOA FALLS, GA.,

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Electric lights, electric bells, waterworks, porcelain tubs. Half rates for children and nurses till July 1st, only except to those arriving by June 15th.

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The Queen of the Mountains.

Porter Springs, Ga.

Open June 1 to Nov. 1. Board $25 per month. Hacks up Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare $2. Southern Bell Telephone Office in Hotel. Daily Mail.

Address Mrs. Farrow, Porter Springs, or H. P. Farrow, Gainesville Ga.

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Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,

WEST VIRGINIA.

The representative resort of the south. Open June 15 to Sept. 15. New lights, sewerage, and private baths. Also sulphur, Turkish, Russian and spout baths, in charge of professional. Orchestra of 15 pieces. Write for illustrated booklet. Harrington Mills, Manager.

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Oper June 15. Elegant modern brick hotel and cottages, with baths and sanitary plumbing. Fine livery, golf links, boating, and fishing. Large, beautiful grounds; good orchestra. For booklet address E. B. MOORE, The Savoy, Washington, D. C.

THREE-MILLION DOLLAR HOTEL. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF!

PARK AVE. HOTEL

PARK AVE. (4th AVE.) 32d TO 33d ST.

NEW YORK.

One of the Coolest Hotels in New York City, having a beautiful

COURT GARDEN WITH FOUNTAINS, FLOWERS AND MUSIC.

Travelers from the south take 23d Street cross-town cars and transfer to Fourth Ave., cars direct to the Hotel.

American Plan, $3.50 to $5.00 per day.
European Plan, $1.00 to $4.00 per day.
REED & BARNETT, Proprietors.

MILLER'S HOTEL.

37, 39 and 41 West 26th Street,

NEW YORK.

A select, quiet Family Hotel, one block from Madison Square, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and within ten minutes' walk of all the large stores, places of amusement and other Hotels. It is in the very center of everything that a Stranger visiting New York wishes to see. The house is fitted up with modern conveniences and the rates are exceedingly moderate. Single rooms with board from $2 to $2.50 per day. Double rooms with board for two from $4 to $5. Special prices for a stay of two weeks or longer.

W. M. HAIGHT, Prop.

Under Entire New Management.

HOTEL GERARD

44th Street, Near Broadway,

NEW YORK

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, MODERN AND LUXURIOUS IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

American and European plan. Cool and comfortable in summer. Rooms single and en suite.

J. P. HAMBLIN'S SONS, Proprietors,

ALSO

AVON INN, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Most select Resort on the New Jersey coast.

THE COOLEDGE,

49 HOUSTON STREET.

Within a few blocks of the business center. Those desirous of homelike elegance at moderate rates will find it at THE COOLEDGE.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT,

PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK.

A high altitude mountain resort with scenery unsurpassed. Among the hills of the Catskill mountains with an elevation of 1,660 feet. A beautiful spring water lake one mile in length.

An Inn among the mountains, modern in all its appointments and with all conveniences; good livery, fine bathing, tennis and good orchestra; 80 miles from New York, on the Erie railway.

LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, New York.

BLOWING ROCK

Green Park Hotel.

Summit of Blue Ridge 4,340 feet.

This popular resort will open on June 15th under the management of Frank P. Morton. Scenery and climate unsurpassed in the world. Hotel first-class in every respect. Patrons say they get more for their money here than anywhere else, and that it compares favorably with $3 and $4 a day hotels. Superior roads, excellent livery. All the usual amusements. Post-office and telegraph in hotel. Write for leaflet and rates to Green Park Hotel, Green Park, N. C.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Come to Cool, Pleasant Buffalo. See the Exposition. Stop at

THE ELMWOOD,

836-832 ELMWOOD AVENUE.

It is high class, fireproof, within sight and walking distance of exposition, on beautiful Elmwood avenue, opposite Lancaster ave. Elmwood cars pass the door going direct to exposition. Special rates to southerners.

ILLINOIS IS FASTEST WARSHIP IN AMERICA

New Sea Fighter Is Also the Speediest of Her Class in the World.

HER TRIAL OFF BOSTON WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL

Maintained an Average Speed of 17.31 Knots for Four Hours, and Turned with Marvelous Rapidity—Secetary Long Greatly Pleased with Result.

Boston, June 12.—With the proud distinction of being the fastest battleship in America and the speediest of her class in the world, the new sea fighter Illinois lies at anchor in President's Roads tonight after a most successful trial. Over the government course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise and return, a distance of sixty-six nautical miles, she raced today under the watchful eyes of United States naval representatives and established a new record by maintaining an average speed of 17.31 knots for four consecutive hours. Not only did she demonstrate that she was faster than any warship of her size afloat, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness, describing a complete circle within 300 yards, or little more than twice her length, in three minutes and ten seconds, while ploughing through the sea at full speed. Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the ship throughout the severe test.

The work of her engines was smooth and even, and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement, and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day.

Broom at Her Mast Head.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was aboard unofficially, and Rear Admiral Evans who acted as president of the trial board, as well as the other naval officers who participated in the trial were thoroughly pleased with the new champion, and as she steamed back to her anchorage with a broom at her masthead the officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, whose three years of labor had reached such a happy climax, were enthusiastically congratulated.

The day could not have been more perfect for the trial of a battleship. Hardly a breath of air ruffled the water as the vessel steamed out of Boston harbor.

The Illinois was hardly a thing of beauty as she laid her course for Cape Ann, but the great white wave turned up at her bow gave those aboard the impression that she was out for a business-like day's work.

The first mark boat, the converted yacht Hist, was in sight just before 10 o'clock and twelve minutes past that hour the ship crossed the starting line, with her engines registering 117 revolutions to the minute. The ship passed mark boat No. 2, the training ship Lancaster, at a 17½-knot gait, 22 minutes and 53 seconds after the start.

Speeds Past the Marks.

The next mark, the old Essex, was picked up 23 minutes and 20 seconds later; the Newport in 22 minutes 12 seconds; the Peoria in 23 minutes and 3 seconds, and the naval tug Potomac, at buoy No. 6, indicating the end of the 33-knot run northwards, in 22 minutes and 36 seconds. For a part of the northward run the Illinois had reached a speed of 17.84 knots an hour, and at no time did she drop below 16.97. Buoy 6 was passed at 12:06:07, showing elapsed time for the run of 1 hour 54 minutes 4 seconds, and an average speed for the 33 knots of 17.36 nautical miles.

On the return the elapsed time between buoys was about the same as during the first half of the trial. Again she reached a maximum speed of 17.84, with a minimum of 16.97. The finish line was passed and the speed trial was over at 1:18:33, the elapsed time being 1:54:42 and the average speed for the second half of the trial 17.26.

The completed figures for the entire 66 knots gave 3:48:46 elapsed time and the average speed 17.31 knots per hour. Tidal corrections may make slight alterations in these figures, but the changes are not likely to affect the result materially.

Turned Like a Flash.

While still going at top speed, immediately after crossing the finish line, the ship's helm was thrown hard over and she described a complete circle in three minutes, ten seconds. Immediately she was turned again in three minutes eight seconds. Off Gloucester shortly afterwards her anchors were tested in thirty fathoms of water.

The Illinois is a sister ship to the Wisconsin, which has previously held the record for American first-class battleships with 17.12 knots to her credit.

The Illinois will probably lie in President's Roads until tomorrow, when she will start back for Newport News.

President C. B. Orcutt, of the shipbuilding company, expressed himself after the trial as being thoroughly satisfied and pleased with the performance of the ship. He said the company hoped that she would do 17¼ knots, but she had exceeded their expectations and kept well within

Secretary Long Is Pleased.

Washington, June 12.—News of the splendid performance of the battleship Illinois on her trial trip today came to Secretary Long tonight in a dispatch from Captain Robley Evans, the chairman of the trial board. It contained the same information as that in press dispatches. Secretary Long, in a talk on the performance of the ship, said:

"The result is very satisfactory to the officials of the department. We knew that the Illinois was a fine ship and expected her to make an excellent showing. We think she will prove herself one of the best ships in the American navy. The result speaks admirably for the contractors, and it speaks well also for the American shinbuilder. We are in the lead. The Illinois is a very fine ship, and we ought to be proud of it."

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

TO DIVIDE GILMAN ESTATE

Frasier Gilman Says an Agreement Has Been Reached.

MRS. HALL HAS NO CLAIM

But the Full-Blood and Half-Blood Heirs Will Give Her Something.

New York, June 12.—Frasier Gilman, the half brother of the late millionaire tea merchant of Bridgeport, George Francis Gilman, reached this city today from Georgia to confer with certain of the full blood relatives with a view to settling the dissensions among the various members of the family upon the subject of the deceased merchant's estate. He said:

"We have reached a virtual agreement, according to which the estate is to be divided equally among the full blood and half blood heirs. We find that the estate is worth about $5,000,000.

"As to the relations of Mrs. Helen Hall to this case, I will say that her claim is not considered seriously. We all know that she has no legal claim upon the estate, but I think both branches of the family are disposed to make allowance for her. I have no doubt that some annuity will by mutual agreement be settled upon Mrs. Hall, although we are satisfied that she has no claim before the law."

MANY PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

Torrid Wave at Chicago Broken by a Destructive Storm.

Chicago, June 12.—The mercury today reached 88 degrees and the humidity was 90, against 92 yesterday. People prostrated were:

Thomas Curla, railroad brakeman; Charles Delaney, stonemason; Bert Kune, fireman; John Dempsey, laborer, will die; Louis Weisbaum, teamster; John Carlson, overcome in his office; Edward Hendrick, overcome on the street; A. M. Beansen, overcome on elevated train, condition serious.

Relief came tonight in a thunder storm that carried destruction in its path. Several buildings were struck by lightning and down-town basements were flooded. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, on Sixty-seventh street, was struck and burned.

The residence of Fire Marshal Driscoll, in South Chicago, was shattered by lightning just as the marshal himself was preparing to answer a call with the department to another residence which had been set on fire by the lightning. The marshal was stunned and left unconscious by the stroke. His wife quickly revived him. Then he directed the department in its work, both upon his own residence and the neighboring house first struck.

BELL COMING TO ATLANTA.

Well-Known Railroad Man To Have Headquarters Here.

Chicago, June 12.—Leon A. Bell, who has represented the Plant system in the west, with headquarters in Chicago, as commercial freight and western passenger agent, will take service on June 15th with the Chicago Great Western railway as general agent, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., his jurisdiction extending over the entire southeastern territory, both freight and passenger interests of that company. The change of field of operation will be no experiment to Mr. Bell, he being a native Georgian and the greater part of his railway service of twenty years having been spent in the south with leading lines of that section, among them the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Southern railway and Plant system, filling the responsible positions of assistant general and division passenger agent.

IN A MUDDLE ABOUT CHINA.

It Seems That Nothing Has Been Settled by Envoys.

Washington, June 12.—Mr. Rockhill's proposition to submit the indemnity question to The Hague tribunal, it is now learned, carries with it the adjustment of the total of the indemnity. Through a misunderstanding, which, perhaps, was purposely created by some of the powers, the sum of 450,000,000 taels was supposed to have been finally agreed upon by all the powers as the total of indemnity to be demanded from China. As a matter of fact, there is nothing official to show that the powers, or, indeed, a majority of them, actually made as a matter of formal agreement. It is true that China undertook to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, but it is equally true that this undertaking, doubtless based upon the misunderstanding above referred to, was at least in advance of a formal agreement among the ministers themselves.

Hence Mr. Rockhill's proposition to include the total of the indemnity in the matters to be submitted to The Hague arbitration. The hope that the arbitration plan will prevail is based upon the belief that no other scheme so far brought forward is sufficient.

Former Governor Jones Dead.

Sherman, Tex., June 12.—William N. Jones, aged sixty-three years, one of the best known men of the Choctaw tribe, for several terms the governor of the nation, died late yesterday afternoon at his territory residence, seventeen miles east of Caddo. He had been quite ill for the last twenty days.

NAKED MARBLE NOT IMPROPER

Y. M. C. A. Delegates May Visit Boston Fine Arts Museum.

GENERAL WHEELER SPEAKS

Addresses Were Also Delivered by Richmond Pearson Hobson and Other Military and Naval Heroes—Speakers Given Reception.

Boston, June 12.—The great influx of delegates during the past twenty-four hours largely augmented the audiences that filled Mechanics hall today at the various sessions of the Y. M. C. A. International Convention, which were chiefly devoted to the presentation by able speakers of subjects and problems bearing on the progress of the Y. M. C. A. work during the past fifty years. In opening the convention this morning, President William E. Dodge implied repudiation on behalf of the convention of the remarkable circular issued yesterday by a few members of the association condemning the Boston museum of fine arts as an improper place for the young people to meet at a reception. Although couched in moderate language, his words were strong and forceful and were greeted by applause.

Although the addresses of the morning and afternoon sessions were interesting to those personally engaged in association work, it was the evening meeting which most strongly appealed to the popular taste, on account of the curiosity to see and hear the military and naval heroes who were announced as speakers, and to catch a glimpse of the other notables who were present merely as auditors.

General Wheeler a Speaker.

Among the speakers were Major General Joseph Wheeler, Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Captain A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson and Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., who presided. The result was an immense audience that filled every nook and corner of the big hall, and one that was wildly enthusiastic in its reception of the speakers, especially of General Wheeler and Captain Hobson.

Following the evening session a reception to delegates and friends, tendered by the woman's auxiliaries of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island associations, was held in the museum of fine arts.

The work of the convention which began yesterday, was in full swing in all its branches today, although during the early hours the delegates were somewhat tardy in appearing at the Mechanics building. The presentation of Y. M. C. A. problems and of subjects bearing on the progress of the work of fifty years was the main feature of today's programme. The day opened with a praise service. The floor of the great hall was well filled by the delegates before the opening exercises were held, but the galleries were almost empty.

Bruno Hobbs, of Cripple Creek, was unanimously chosen secretary of the convention.

Lessons of Fifty Years.

The first address of the day was by Judge Seldon R. Spencer, of St. Louis, who spoke on the subject, "The Lessons of Fifty Years in Y. M. C. A. Work." He pointed out the fact that wherever men are and can be reached as a class, there is the place for association work.

Judge Spencer was followed by Herbert B. Ames, of Montreal.

The biennial report of the international committee, and the general secretary of the committee, Richard C. Morse, was read.

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New York, who had been announced as the concluding speaker of the morning session, wdas detained at home by illness, but he sent an outline of his address, which was read by the secretary of the convention. Dr. Cuyler said:

"The single and supreme aim of associations from the start was and must be to enthrone the Lord Jesus Christ in the hearts of young men. The best achievements are the men it has made. The association is the most splendid example of the beauty and power of loving, working unity in Christ that the age has witnessed."

At the afternoon session greetings from delegates from European national unions were presented. Several of the delegates were attired in the costumes of their native land.

"The Contribution of the Association to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Commercial and Industrial Classes" was the subject of an address by Edwin L. Shuey, of Dayton, O.

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark university, Worcester, Mass., followed with a discussion of "The Contribution of the Association to the Physical Development of Young Men."

Calls for Miss Gould.

At this evening's session the speakers and their subjects were:

Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., "The Association in the Army and Navy."

Major General Joseph Wheeler, "The Open Door of Opportunity in Our Island Possessions;" "The Navy's Need and the Association's Response," by Rear Admiral Higginson, United States navy; "Womans's Work for the Soldiers and Sailors," by Mrs. E. A. McAlpine, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; "The Influence of the Association Work in the Navy on Foreign Missions," by Captain A. V. Wadhams, United States navy; "Christian America's Duty to Her Defenders on Land and Sea," by Captain R. P. Hobson.

During Mrs. McAlpine's address she incidentally mentioned the Christian work which had been done by Miss Helen Gould and there were loud calls for a speech from that lady, who was seated upon the platform. She acknowledged the compliment by rising and bowing to the audience, but refrained from making any remarks.

There was a manifest desire to have a speech from Rear Admiral Watson, and he briefly responded.

Among the many prominent persons in the audience were Rear Admirals Sampson and Barker with their wives and other officers of high rank of the army and navy.

After the meeting in the hall had been brought to a close, Captain Hobson held an impromptu reception upon the platform, shaking the hands of thousands who crowded around him.

Virginia Cadets at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—The cadets from the Virginia Polytechnic institute, who were camped at the exposition grounds left for home today. The drills of the Virginians have attracted much attention during their stay and their exhibition of the manual has called forth expressions of astonishment from old military men on the grounds.

GOVERNMENT GOUGED BY KNAVISH OFFICERS

MISSES PEN BY A SCRATCH

Boggs Convicted of Robbery by Handwriting Experts.

BUT THE EXPERT WAS WRONG

For Another Man Confessed the Crime—Same Expert Testified in Molineux Case.

Guthrie, O. T., June 12.—The Boggs case, which has been a famous one in Oklahoma, bids fair to become one of national interest in view of recent developments which promised to connect it with several New York murder cases. Three years ago a number of registered packages containing money were stolen from the postoffice at Tecumseh, O. T., but were found several days later in the letter box with the admonition written on one for the postmas- not to be so careless next time. The packages had been opened, but no money was missing.

George Boggs was arrested charged with tampering with the mail and upon testimony of Henry Tolman, handwriting expert of Chicago, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, the expert swearing that the handwriting upon the packages was Boggs'. Boggs appealed the case to the supreme court and lost, and he was preparing to go to the penitentiary when Thomas Lovelady, a clerk in the Tecumseh postoffice, confessed to having stolen the packages and becoming frightened took them to Shawnee put them in the mail box, after writing the warning on the package. Boggs was also granted a new trial and completely exonerated.

General Molineux, of New York, learned of the mistake of the handwriting expert and he is said to be the same expert who testified in the case of his son, Roland Molineux, now under death sentence. Molineux has sent for the transcript of the testimony and a copy of the court records to use in an attempt to get his son's case reopened.

Attorneys for Dr. Kennedy, also under death sentence, have also asked for a copy of the records as a handwriting expert's testimony figured largely in that case.

SHE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Mrs. McKinley Is Able To Sit in Rolling Chair.

Washington, June 12.—After the consultation of Mrs. McKinley's physicians this forenoon the following statement was issued:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she continues to show improvement and expects to spend part of the day in her rolling chair."

Dr. Rixey, on leaving the white house tonight after his usual late call, said:

"Mrs. McKinley is getting along very nicely. Her improvement continues steadily. The heat is not affecting her materially."

FORCED OUT BY HEAVY LOSS.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company Decides To Retire.

New York, June 12.—As a result of losses sustained in the Jacksonville fire, one New York fire insurance company which has been operating since 1851 retired today from active business. When the Florida loss was reported it was said that the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of New York, had been hit hard, although the exact amount was not known. It developed today, however, that the company's losses as a result of that one fire aggregated $80,000, and that late last night the company's risks were reinsured with the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of New York. The contract of reinsurance went into effect today, so that the Pacific, which ranked high among the smaller underwriting concerns, is no longer in the business.

The Jacksonville losses did not cripple the Pacific, for it had a surplus beyond all claims; but it reduced its margin above capital to such an extent that the directors decided to withdraw from the field. The Pacific had more than $80,000,000 of insurance in force, which will be amply protected under the terms of the reinsurance deal.

SHRINERS GOING TO 'FRISCO.

Philip C. Schaffer Is Chosen for Imperial Potentate.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—The selection of an imperial potentate, a visit to the packing houses, the exhibition prize drill of the Arab patrols at Exposition park, and the grand annual ball comprised the programme before the nobles of the Mystic Shrine today, in their twenty-seventh annual meeting.

The competitive drills held this afternoon were pleasing pictures of color. Patrols from a dozen cities participated. Guideons presented by the Ararat Temple, of this city, were awarded to the winners of each contest.

Philip C. Schaffer, of Philiadelphoa, was elected imperial potentate.

San Francisco was chosen as the place of meeting of the annual gathering in 1902.

WAS NEPHEW OF ROBT. E. LEE.

Death of Harry Lee at Macon Yesterday—Funeral Today.

Macon, Ga., June 12.—Harry Lee, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, of the southern confederacy, died here today. His remains will be buried tomorrow. The deceased was the son of Henry, the older brother of the general, who married at an old age. The mother of the deceased now resides at Rocky Mount, Va. The wife and two of the three children of the deceased are here, and will leave for their home at Winston, N. C., after the funeral. The deceased was connected with a book concern, and was making this his headquarters. The Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy will conduct his funeral.

STRIKING THE OIL IN FLORIDA.

Gusher Said To Be Active at Dunellon, Marion County.

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—News was received here tonight from Gainesville, Fla., through railroad sources that have always been found reliable, to the effect that oil has been struck in considerable quantities near Dunellon, in Marion county, Fla. The strike, according to the information, is of the most promising character. The prices of lands in the vicinity are said to be soaring. The discovery is four miles from the village of Dunellon.

SEVERE STORM AT DECATUR.

Damage Done to Houses and Trees in the City.

Decatur, Ala., June 12.—(Special.)—A heavy rain and windstorm, accompanied by terrific lightning, struck this place, doing much damage to houses, trees fences and stock. The Louisville and Nashville machine shops were struck, the big flag pole being demolished and a number of the workers shocked.

Oregon at San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 12.—The battleship Oregon arrived late this afternoon from the Orient. Preparations had been made to make the home coming of the famous vessel a memorable one, but they were anticipated by the arrival of the vessel twenty-four hours earlier than she was expected.

Scandal, Similar to the Manila Commissary Frauds, Unearthed at 'Frisco.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST TO UNITED STATES

Army Officers, It Is Alleged, Have Been Stealing Supplies and Selling Them—Two Men Have Been Placed Under Arrest.

San Francisco, June 12.—General Shafter and Colonel Maus, inspector general of the department of California, and the federal grand jury are investigating the many reports of fraud committed in the commissary branch of the army service in this city. That the reports seem to be based on something more substantial than idle rumor is evidenced by the disclosures following the arrest of Lewis Abrams & Sons, dealers in second-hand clothing. The extent of the alleged frauds has not been determined and there is a diversity of opinion on the subject.

Captain Seymour, of the local detective force, who is assisting the federal grand jury, said today:

"The government has unquestionably been robbed for a long time past and I believe the amount of the losses sustained by Uncle Sam through the treachery and dishonesty of some of his army officers and others will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"The federal grand jury has the matter of prosecution in its hands and the secret service men are doing its bidding, the police merely rendering assistance when such is found necessary and is called for. I believe that arrests will be made, probably by the federal officers, that will startle the community."

Major General Shafter said the matter had not been fully investigated, but admitted the thefts of clothing have been going on. He claimed there was no shortage in any department, however.

For months past the various stores about the city have been exhibiting signs "Government goods for sale here," and advertisements have even been placed in the daily newspapers.

As late as this morning the following advertisement appeared:

"WANTED—1,000 men to wear government shoes. $1 a pair."

Inspector Maus and a number of local detectives began some days ago the investigation which resulted in the arrest of Abrams and his son, George, for buying and selling government supplies. Their examination has been set for next Tuesday afternoon. Their bail was fixed at $5,000. Both Abrams and his son deny the charge, but a second-hand dealer, Jacob Stevler, stated that Abrams sold him twenty pairs of army shoes.

Three big wagon loads of goods have already been taken to the hall of justice, and in every instance the men from whom they were seized have admitted buying the goods from Abrams and his son. From a statement made today it would appear that the frauds were not confined to clothing and shoes alone.

It was stated that upon an investigation of the supplies furnished for the army horses it was found that the "rake off" some people secured amounted to 200,000 pounds of grain.

The army officials are now making every effort to learn who profited by this extensive fraud.

Late this afternoon Captain Seymour stated that the government officers had discovered large quantities of goods stolen from the government. The goods were stored in a warehouse south of Market street. The property consisted of all kinds of military supplies. Captain Seymour would not give the address of the warehouse.

FREE
B. B. B. WHICH CURES
Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers, Eating Sores, Eczema.

If you have tainted, polluted blood, producing ulcers, eating sores, persistent pimples, sore lips, chronic dry sore or wart, swellings, aching bones or joints, mucous patches, ulcerated throat or mouth, dull, aching or lancing shooting pains, bleeding, festering sores, scales or scabs you have either Blood Poison or the beginnings of Deadly Cancer. Don't experiment or wait a day, but take the old reliable Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), which is made especially to cure the most advanced stages of blood poison and all the symptoms of Deadly Cancer. It kills the poison in the blood which causes the above troubles, heals all the Sores, Pimples, Eruptions, Stops Aches and Pains and reduces all Swellings by giving a healthy blood supply to the diseased flesh. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures all the malignant blood troubles, those named above, and

Old Eczema, Itching, Scabby Humors,

scrofula, pimples, offensive eruptions, carbuncles, rheumatism, etc., and makes the blood pure and rich. Sold at drug stores, $1. Trial treatment free if you describe your trouble and write Dr. Gillam, 105 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Medicine and free medical advice sent prepaid. Dr. Gillam originated Botanic Blood Balm Treatment for blood troubles over 30 years ago. Thousands cured, many after doctors, patent medicines and surgical operations failed. B. B. B. gives life, vigor and strength to the blood. Especially recommended for old, obstinate cases.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Kodol Digests what you Eat
Dyspepsia Cure

Dyspeptics cannot regain health and strength by living upon half rations. They must eat plenty of good food and digest it. To enable them to do this they should use something that will help the stomach do its work. KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE is such a preparation. It digests what you eat and supplies the substances needed to build up the worn out digestive organs.

Prof. J. Ivison, of Lohaconing, Md., says: "For thirteen years I suffered agony from dyspepsia and neuralgia of the stomach. I tried almost everything and doctors dragged me nearly to death with morphine, but temporary relief was all I could obtain till I was advised to use KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE. The first dose gave me relief. I bought my first bottle in March, 1900, and I have not had a single pain since. It has completely cured me. I cannot endorse it too highly."

It can't help but do you good

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles is **ONE MINUTE Cough Cure.** It cures quickly.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, April 10, 1901.—Joseph M. Shields, administrator estate of Lucy E. Shields, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS—All creditors of the estate of F. D. Thurman, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. This May 7, 1901.
MARY G. THURMAN,
Executrix Estate of F. D. Thurman.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, April 10, 1901.—Simeon C. McDaniel, administrator estate of Rhoderick T. Harper, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Jacob Hoffmann has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John J. Hoffmann, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in July next.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Annette M. Washington has applied for letters of guardianship of the person of Wilmer C. Tolleson, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in July next.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that William R. Granthan, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in July next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Pelona A. Schenck, guardian of Adelia C. and Emil R. Schenck, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Willis H. Roberts has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John Roberts, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in July next.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Edward H. Peacock has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Merritt J. Peacock, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in July next.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Charles S. Kingsberry, executor of the will of Carrie A. Hunard, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Willie R. Hawes, administratrix, estate of Lucuis A. Hawes, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Charles M. Roberts, administrator of the estate of Jennie Jones, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to how cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Henry Wilhouse, executor of the will of Aaron Israel, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, June 5, 1901.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Sarah D. Harris, widow of Clem R. Harris, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next July term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, June 5, 1901.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Laura R. Wyatt, widow of Bascom L. Wyatt, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next July term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Samuel N. Evins, guardian of Ferdinand B. Lochrane, an insane person, has applied for leave to sell the land of said ward. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, April 30, 1901.—To the heirs at law of William Forsyth, Sr., deceased, who reside out of said state: Arthur R. Forsyth having as executor applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next July term, 1901, of said court, to be held on the first Monday in July next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Edward Cox, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in July next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1901.—Munroe Gamel has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Joe Strickland, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in July next.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, June 5, 1901.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Mrs. Texanna A. Stephens, widow of Reuben A. Stephens, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next July term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 7, 1901.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Mary Mills, col., late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in July next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1901. George Winship, guardian of Joseph A. Cole and Lucy N. Cole, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-7-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1901. Washington Lee, executor of will of Rachel Lee, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-7-thur-3 mos

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1901. Miss Sallie Tuggle, administratrix of estate of Mrs. Mattie F. Tuggle, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-7-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary Chambers, June 6, 1901. The appraisers appointed upon application of Kittie Gillette, widow of Olin C. Gillette, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next July term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-7-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 7, 1901.—John C. Burdett, guardian of Walter T. Stewart, minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-8-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 7, 1901.—Julia Collier Harris and William Rawson Collier, executors of will of Charles A. Collier, have applied for leave to sell the land, stock and bonds of said Charles A. Collier. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-8-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 7, 1901.—Olhe C. Bell, administratrix of the estate of Walter S. Bell, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-8-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 7, 1901.—Isaac Liebmann, guardian of Julia Liebmann, minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.
6-8-13-20-27

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, April 10, 1901.—Albert Gelders, administrator estate of W. S. Langhein, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 8, 1901.—Virgil Jones, administrator of the estate of Mary Blake, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of administration. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, April 10, 1901.—Clifford L. Anderson, administrator estate of Milo S. Freeman, Lydia Wood, Martha O. Sullivan, James Thornton, William J. Connely, E. A. Shivers, F. Howard Ellis, Lee Hopkins, John V. Bishop, Mrs. Marie S. Freeman, Mary A. Stark, Elizabeth Johnson, A. S. Robbins, Lucinda Simmons, J. M. Donaldson, Florine B. Wood, Rosa Arnold, Joseph Reed, Charles E. Poujaud, Samuel H. Durand, Jr., Dennis Lovejoy, Elizabeth Landrum, Bell A. Dewey, all deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trusts.
JOHN R. WILKINSON, Ord

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., June 12, 1901.

The Individual Tax Return.

It is not often that we have to look to the son of an ex-president for a startling statement, but a speech delivered before the Civic Federation in Buffalo by Mr. James A. Garfield has attracted unusual attention.

Mr. Garfield, discussing the question of property assessment, took the ground that it was imposing too much upon the owner of property to require him to fix a valuation upon it, and he declared that the plan should be abandoned. He advocated that the listing should be made and the valuation determined by a local assessor or board upon such information as the individual might see fit to give, but by which the board or assessor should not be bound. At the same time Mr. Garfield might have added that there should be some means provided by which assessments should not be raised at random by officials anxious to increase the amount of taxes collected without raising the rate. Such communities want to enjoy the benefit and the advertisement of a low rate, while more than making up the difference in the assessment. They are very free to declare a certain piece of property worth a given sum for taxation, but are not so ready to pay the amount when called upon.

The Chicago Record-Herald, discussing the statement of Mr. Garfield, says:

There are kinds of personal property that have a certain value which admits of no dispute, such as various sorts of negotiable instruments, but the common personalty upon which most men have to pass does not present this simple problem. It gives rise, on the contrary, to much honest doubt, and although the tax may encourage perjury it would be a gross injustice to put all valuations that appear to be too low in the perjured class.

The property owner knows that his household effects, etc., will not sell for anything like their cost, but when it comes to fixing a figure he finds himself in a maze of perplexities. While conscience admonishes him to do what is fair, and the admonition is re-enforced by the necessity for a sworn statement, he cannot possibly tell what fair is. He is determined in a measure, therefore, by what he thinks that merciless expert, the second-hand dealer, might give, and also by a vague guess at the value and valuations of his neighbors' property. But he has no outlook that enables him to gauge things by the second-hand market and no broad knowledge of what other people are doing. He is, in fact, a very poorly equipped judge, deciding upon insufficient evidence in his own case, and the more certain his honesty the more cruel it is to make him swear. He may undervalue without having any such intent, or he may overvalue because he is over-conscientious. In either event he is guilty of no wrongdoing, and yet the filling of the schedule brings back the old troubles with each successive year.

It would be much easier for him and at the same time more rational and just and quite as effective if the individual returns were dispensed with while his rights were protected by the publication of the assessor's lists and the granting of sufficient opportunity for protest against excessive valuations. Such a scheme would suit both the honest assessor and the honest taxpayer, and we may be sure that the individual returns have not had much effect upon dishonest persons, official or unofficial.

If ever communities could be governed on the same plane with private business enterprises, there might be such a thing as relieving the necessity for high assessment by an occasional reduction of expenditures. But this seems to be a vain hope, and the taxpayer will have to toil along as best he can. The suggestion of The Record-Herald is based upon the law of Illinois, under which there is a quadrennial fixing of real estate values which cannot be arbitrarily changed within the quadrennium. Under this plan there is a mutual discussion of value, and an attempt to reach a conclusion equally just to taxgatherer and taxpayer.

End of the Occupation.

The end of the occupation of Pekin being in sight, the decision of the Chinese court to return to that city in September becomes a most important event, and especially so to the people of the cotton growing states of America, since it will reopen a market among 500,000,000 cotton wearing people.

It was unfortunate for the cotton growers that the suspension of Chinese business relations happened just at the time it did. It was unfortunate for the cotton spinners as well, since it left upon their hands large stocks especially prepared for that market. In this way it happened that in a season extremely propitious for both grower and spinner, when good prices ruled even under adverse circumstances, that such a large field should have been closed against exploitation. Even now, when peace is assured and a resumption of business made certain, it comes at a critical time, when the growing crop must be on the market before relations in China can be so adjusted as to give to those who should have it the full benefit of the situation. The fear is that the situation may favor the cotton speculator, who squeezes equally the grower and the spinner, as it suits his purpose.

We draw attention to this feature thus early in order to suggest a policy, and the only policy by which the cotton grower can ever protect himself. That is, to place himself where he will not be forced to sell! This is a policy as essential to the spinner as to the grower, and the only man having a cause for complaint would be the speculator, who would be thrown out of a job. The grower is entitled to that price for his product which the demands of the market can bring him. The spinner is entitled to protection from such a rush on the market as forces him into the arms of the speculator, who, after having skinned the grower, stands ready to skin him.

As has been urged so often by The Constitution, the remedy lies with the grower himself. He should provide his own supplies, and he should negotiate with those having claims upon him so that he would not be forced into a September market. The man with corn in his crib can keep his cotton in his warehouse and let the market seek him. During the present year the Chinese market will be wide open by October or November, if increased demand means anything at all, and as a result prices should go higher. In the decision of such a question as this each man must decide his own case, but the truth must ever remain that the really successful man is the one having full control of his own business. The man driven into a September market against his interest is a slave.

Now is the time to study out this question and to prepare for the battle with the speculator, who will hold advanced ground from the first.

Cup Races This Fall.

Commenting upon the postponement of the cup races from August until September, The New York Sun expresses the belief that the postponement may really prove of service by making fewer disappointments on account of lack of wind, and the paper bases its argument on the monthly wind averages off Sandy Hook for the months of August and September as furnished by the chief of the United States weather bureau.

This tabulated information covers the decade from 1890 to 1900. During seven out of the ten years the wind averaged stronger in September than in August; in one year the average was the same, while in only two years the average was higher in August than it was in September. For the benefit of such of our readers as may be interested in the subject we publish the following table, showing the figures more in detail:

	Averages—Aug. Miles	Averages—Sept. Miles	September greater than Aug. Miles
1890	12.9	10.5	*2.4
1891	12.6	11.2	*1.4
1892	11.6	13.8	2.2
1893	12.4	15.5	3.1
1894	12.5	22.4	9.9
1895	12.8	12.8	0.0
1896	10.7	15.6	4.9
1897	9.8	15.2	5.4
1898	12.0	14.4	2.4
1899	12.5	18.7	6.2

*August greater than September.

In looking back over the record of past years we find that the earliest time of the year when the races were held was on August 8, 1870, and that the latest time was on November 9, 1881. In the first instance the Cambria sailed against the New York fleet, and in the second the Atalanta sailed against the Mischief. So it seems that nothing will be lost by holding the races in September.

Rights of Lame Ducks.

Treasury authorities are wrestling with a problem involving the rights of the congressional lame-ducks who have been taken care of by the administration, or of some of them.

Former Congressman Martin Glynn, of New York, was one of the appointees on the St. Louis exposition commission. Mr. Glynn took the oath of office on the 17th of April, and on May 1st received a treasury warrant for $192. His labor during that time consisted in taking the oath of office. He held, however, that the warrant was not large enough; that it should cover all of April instead of but part of that month; and having the courage of his convictions, he sent it back, setting forth his claims. He says he should have pay from the date of the organization of the commission, that is, $384 instead of $192. The treasury officials contend that he did not legally begin his duties until he took the oath of office.

Mr. Glynn is an Albany, N. Y., man who served one term in the house and was defeated in his effort to secure re-election. He was a lame duck, was rightly situated geographically, and was appointed.

The Finger of Fate has pointed him out as the instrument to see that the lame ducks secure their rights. Not only are they entitled to salary when their names are on the rolls, but the government must support them even when that slight formality is missing.

Some patriot ought to introduce in congress a bill to pension all congressional lame ducks. That would be cheaper for the government in the end.

Points To Be Kept in View.

There were two speeches made at the opening of the southern industrial convention in which there occur sentences which should be kept constantly in view.

The first was by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, in which he showed a clear understanding of southern conditions. He said:

We recognize that the south is the greatest mission field for commerce in the world. We recognize that commerce is inspired by the hope of profit and not by sentiment. The south produces two-thirds of all the cotton in the world and makes very little of the finished product. If we can make steel products and tin plate in this city and undersell Wales, you can make cotton products and undersell England. What the south needs is not carpetbaggers, but carpet bags full of capital. We make many things you need and you produce things we need. Let us sell to each other. We do not care who has the balance of the trade. We are one people, speaking one language, under one flag.

All of which is but sober truth, and in which the people of the south will heartily join.

The response came from President Hargrove, of the Southern Association, in which he stated:

The southern states contain one-fourth of the area of the union, and the territory has practically as great an agricultural production as the remainder of the country combined. Its capacity in raw material is almost beyond measurement. This section has 33 per cent of the population of the United States. It raises all of its cotton and cotton seed and American rice; 80 per cent of its tobacco; contains 65 per cent of its timber resources; 30 per cent of its coal area; 20 per cent of its coal production; produces 17 1-2 per cent of its iron and furnishes 80 per cent of the American pig iron exported; is the third largest cane-sugar producing section of the world; contains more coast and river frontage than all the other states; has 30 per cent of railroad mileage and affords the cheapest lumber, building material, lands, cotton, coal and oil and living in the United States.

Into the development of these gigantic resources we invite the capital of the union upon the terms suggested by the governor of Pennsylvania. As "one people," we can trade without jealousy and regard the effort of every section to move up higher with perfect composure.

Alabama's New Governor.

Hon. William D. Jelks, president of the state senate of Alabama, under operation of law regarding the succession in case of a vacancy in the governorship, will fill the executive chair of that state for the balance of the term.

In assuming his new duties, Mr. Jelks will not come as a surprise to the people. When he was elected president of the senate Governor Samford was supposed to be then on his deathbed and there was no thought that he would ever arise to take the oath of office. Hence Mr. Jelks was elected to the place of succession with the full knowledge of what might happen, and he thus possesses a direct indorsement. He was elected with the view that the emergency that might call him into service was imminent.

Mr. Jelks has long been a prominent citizens of Eufaula, where, as a journalist, he has taken the leadership in public and business affairs. He is in full sympathy with the progressive spirit of the day and will keep Alabama well to the front.

Boston Should Be Ashamed.

The objection to the nude statuary of Boston suggests that that city should be ashamed of itself for not having draped it before inviting religious bodies to meet there.

Hypnotism and psychic suggestion are two handy excuses for those who want to escape responsibility for their acts.

Treasurer Park will have the credit of having taken the bull by the horns. He wanted to know "where he was at."

The teachers of the state are entitled to their pay, and the duty of providing it rests upon the legislature.

Now that the governor of Mississippi is at hand, The Philadelphia Press can deal with him direct.

Secretary Long may rule the Brooklyn out of the medal, but he cannot rub it out of history.

It was very sad that King Edward had to turn his back while the Moorish ladies salaamed.

This fad of suicide is somewhat fatal to its victims.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

What the Philadelphia Newspapers Have To Say About It.

Met in a Business Spirit.

Philadelphia Ledger: To the members of the Southern Industrial convention, the proceedings of which will begin today, Philadelphia offers a cordial welcome. This great gathering of representatives of commerce has its business side and its social phase, and from all indications it will prove successful from every viewpoint. The development of the south in recent years has been so marvelous as to astonish even the citizens of that section, and it is evident that the prosperity that has dawned is destined to continue and to multiply. Unhappily, the working out of the problem of slavery gave check for years to the advancement of southern industries, but it did not, could not, efface the native genius and business capacity inherent in the race, for the south is kin to the north in its inheritance of the American spirit, and co-heir in the legacy of ambition bequeathed by the founders of this government.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying features of southern progress has been the co-operation of northern capital and southern endeavor. There is no important industry in the section which has not been uplifted by this commingling of activities, which has contributed not merely to financial fortune, but to the cultivation of harmonious social and personal relations. In the fullness of time the asperities born of deadly conflict on the battlefield have disappeared, and men of the north and south are banded together everlastingly in the working out of their common destiny. Commerce has been the touchstone of this transformation. The captains of southern industry who assemble in this historic city on this occasion and the hosts who greet them and tender hospitality are the instruments in this happy evolution.

Not all the economic problems have been solved, nor is there a thorough coincidence of agreement as to the best methods of promoting the public welfare. Apart from the academic theories of governmental policy, over which men have ever and will ever contend, there are broad questions of business, which are either not political or incidentally so, which afford fair scope for argument. It is not to be expected that the delegates to the Southern Industrial convention will be of one mind upon the subjects listed for discussion. Far better than a perfunctory indorsement of trade platitudes will be the vigorous presentation, pro and con, of the means and methods suggested for the expansion of industrial intercourse. Agitation is ever the remedy for stagnation, as new ideas spring from the clash of contrary opinions. It is the aim of the members of the convention to be practical, to seek for fresh light on moot points, to add something tangible, substantial, to their sum of knowledge. It may be that while revealing the magnitude of the south's resources and setting forth its necessities they will uncover some of the shortcomings of our own manufactures and facilities for transportation. Herein is the essence of the potential value of such a trade conference. We may trust to our business men adequately to present to the visitors the indispensable object lesson of a trip through the mills, factories, shipyards and chambers of exchange, that illustrate and demonstrate Philadelphia's right to her title as a great commercial center, in many respects without a rival.

In the social sense the southern delegates and the members of their families who accompany them will find nothing lacking for their comfort and pleasure.

They Are Thrice Welcome.

Philadelphia Times: The southerners within our gates are thrice welcome to the city, and our speakers to whom this task has been delegated will tell them so in formal words at Horticultural hall this morning. Philadelphia has a warm place in its heart for the south. We take pride in its achievements, and they have lately been so notable as to attract the attention of the world. We will hope that their sojourn here may be made very enjoyable, and that they will linger a while after their convention has ended so that we may learn to know each other better. They will see here a great manufacturing city, and a great city of homes which it will be worth while for them to stop to inspect.

Better Understanding Needed.

Philadelphia Press: Philadelphia opens its doors wide to its southern visitors today. They have come from many states to take counsel with the business men and leaders of Philadelphia enterprise with a view to increased commercial relations between Philadelphia and the south.

May they succeed in their purpose and may Philadelphia's southern trade, once great, and which recently has shown a new awakening, be recreated and increased in large measure. We make here the goods the south wants. Southern merchants and manufacturers need not go elsewhere to purchase that which they can get in Philadelphia at first hand. The industrial convention will, we trust, bring about a better understanding of the interests common to the south and to Philadelphia and enlarge greatly the direct trade between the two.

We welcome the delegates, their families and their friends to Philadelphia. They can learn much here and they can enjoy themselves besides. They will find that Philadelphia's traditional hospitality is not a myth and that this city keeps open door to the accredited stranger within her gates. We hope these southerners will go back Philadelphia's customers, but in any case we want them to return home Philadelphia's friends.

Restoration of Old Amities.

Philadelphia Record: It was very fitting that the southern industrial convention should step over the line and hold at least one session in the northern city where the United States began to do business as an independent nationality. Philadelphia will give the delegates to the convention such a welcome as they will have cause to remember.

There are historic as well as business reasons for a complete restoration of old amities and for new and closer intercourse between the whole people of the north and south. Our common citizenship should be cemented by common social, industrial and commercial undertakings until "north" and "south" shall no longer have other significance than as geographical expressions. There can be no better foundation for material good will than reciprocal intertrading. No better way to break ground for such an achievement could be devised than the present bringing together of representative men who know what needs to be done and who have the needful brains and temper to set about it.

It is in no [illegible] spirit of heedless frivolity and owing to no junketing impulse that these southern bankers, traders, governors of states and mayors of thriving cities have come to Philadelphia for their annual comparison of notes and discussion of problems of internal development. They represent chambers of commerce and board of trade in all the leading cities of the south, and can speak with due authority concerning trade conditions, material resources and industrial agencies in that practically fallow field of American enterprise. They have something important to say—something valuable to offer to investors—and the sedulous attention with which the plans of the assemblage are noted in northern capitalistic circles affords direct evidence of the weight and moment of the message brought to the north by the delegates to the convention.

Probably not even the best informed of the representatives of southern interests in this great gathering could measure adequately or even approximately the natural advantages and undeveloped resources of the great states in our semi-tropical region. There are vast lumbering, agricultural, mining and manufacturing enterprises; but only the surface has been skimmed and scratched as yet. Repellent forces due to political feuds and misunderstandings have for many years checked the due and normal flow of capital southward. This untoward condition of affairs no longer exists. The southern people, after long experimenting, have begun to solve successfully the difficult social problems thrust upon them as a result of civil war and slave emancipation, and the new order of things is founded upon a solid basis of natural wealth and aggressive enterprise.

It is to demonstrate how closely southern business methods are at this time attuned to the dominant note of the world-wide industrial development that the southern industrial convention is held. Each annual meeting is a long stride in advance; and the current Philadelphia convention should be a noteworthy landmark in southern material progress.

How Baltimore Views It.

Baltimore American: Philadelphia is to be congratulated on the bright prospects for the success of the southern industrial convention, which will be held there next week. A large number of the leading business men of many southern cities will attend, and, no doubt, will enjoy their visit and go away knowing more about that Quaker City than they ever knew before. Philadelphia can be hospitable when it tries, especially if it sees or thinks it sees some profit in its hospitality. It used to be said that the common Philadelphia greeting to a visitor was: "When did you get to town? How long are you going to stay? When are you going home?—with the intimation that the sooner you went the better would your coming be appreciated. Philadelphia has, however, planned to show these southern people a fine time, and with plenty of money to spend for their entertainment, will probably succeed.

The prime object in getting up this convention is to help along Philadelphia's efforts to secure a larger portion of the trade with the south. To this end she has succeeded in establishing a steamship line to Charleston, and in other ways has been struggling to turn this trade away from Baltimore and in her own direction. Baltimore has been watching the struggle with a slight interest, but with very little real concern, as this city's southern trade is far too well established and rests on too firm foundations to be lost unless Baltimore merchants should themselves make a sacrifice of it by their own neglect. This they have no intention of doing, and that trade this year will be larger than ever before. Baltimore's deepest regret in the whole matter is that merchants of Philadelphia should have tolerated coarse, abusive and groundless attacks on this city, in the hope that by decrying Baltimore they would help their own town.

The south has again become a battlefield, but how different the struggle from that which waged forty years ago! Then it was the soldier and the musket and the cannon; now it is the merchant and the commercial traveler with his grip and his sample trunks. It is a peaceful contest, one that proves how the south has been building up until its trade has become so valuable that more than one city north of it is anxious to get it. This is a peaceful invasion, and in the battle for business with the south, Baltimore's army must always be in the front, always the first to scale the ramparts and to secure unconditional surrender.

Good Advice.

Augusta Herald: If you are going off for the summer be sure to pay your debts, so that your creditors may have a vacation also.

STATE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES MEET; CHANCELLOR HILL SUBMITS REPORT

Athens, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of the University of Georgia met this afternoon and was called to order by President Henry D. McDaniel. There were present Messrs. George T. Barnes, P. W. Meldrim, Hamilton McWhorter, N. L. Hutchins, B. B. Bower, Howell Cobb, A. L. Hull, A. O. Bacon, W. E. Simmons, D. B. Hamilton, Henry Persons, N. E. Harris, F. G. duBignon and George F. Gober. The reports of the officers were received and referred to the proper committees and the board adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The report of Chancellor Hill shows that the enrollment of students of all grades in the university, embracing all its departments, during the current year amounts to 2,623. The university at Athens has enrolled 331. This is the highest attendance in the history of the university, and it is a cause for congratulation that the high water mark of attendance has been reached during the centennial year. The highest attendance in any previous period was in 1896-97, when it reached 313.

The chancellor's report divides the attendance as follows:

Franklin college	121
State college	119
Law department	86
Graduate school	4
Total	330

The enrollment of the students of college grade in the other institutions connected with and part of the university is shown as follows:

North Georgia Agricultural college	174
School of Technology	463
Georgia Normal and Industrial school	382
State Normal school	526
Medical department	107
Industrial College for Colored Youths	44
Students in preparatory departments	607
Grand total	2,623

The university catalogue, recently issued, is referred to in the chancellor's report, showing that ten thousand copies of it had been distributed.

The reports of the presidents of the several colleges, parts of the university, were submitted along with the chancellor's report, also the reports of the different professors in the university, showing all departments to be in fine condition.

Concerning Professor R. F. Park, the new professor of English, Chancellor Hill says: "Professor Park has entered upon the duties of his department with great zeal, and with an admirable spirit of service. The resuscitation of The Georgian, the monthly magazine, and the organization of a literary club, which seeks to accomplish for the literary side of the university what the Engineering Society, admirably maintained by Professor Patterson, accomplishes for the scientific side, are largely to be credited to his untiring efforts."

CHANCELLOR WALTER B. HILL.

The introduction of electro chemistry as a new feature in the school of physics is referred to by Chancellor Hill.

Dr. C. H. Herty is commended for his work in behalf of the preservation of the pine forests of the state and the benefiting of the turpentine industry. It is stated that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has voted an appropriation from the "C. M. Warren fund" to be used by Dr. Herty in the university laboratories in paying the expense of certain original research and experimentation.

The following requests for assistant teachers are made:

By Dr. H. C. White: The appointment of five fellowships in the schools of physical science, at an annual salary of $200 each.

By Dr. Campbell, a laboratory assistant.

By Dr. McPherson, an instructor in history and political science.

By Professor Park, the promotion of Mr. Stephenson to an instructorship.

By Professors Bocock, and Hooper, the reappointment of Mr. Lawrence as tutor in Latin and Greek.

On the subject of these recommendations Chancellor Hill simply refers to his last annual report wherein he stated that in his judgment this matter should be left to the recommendation of the chancellor, the dean of Franklin college and the president of the state college, and says that if the board agrees with that policy those officials are ready to take up these matters and adjust them.

The summer session of the university is spoken of as a thing to be desired, but not expedient at this time.

In referring to the appropriation made by the legislature with which the new buildings are now being erected, Chancellor Hill says that there is warrant for the belief that the future policy of the state will be to grant to the university an annual appropriation for its progressive development and that upon this object should be concentrated the efforts of the trustees, the alumni and the friends of the university.

Reference is made to splendid improvements in the department of agriculture and among other things the installation of the department of animal industry. The report on the condition of the two literary societies is complimentary, but leaves room for improvement.

Chancellor Hill reports the following gifts to the university during the past year:

A bronze bust of Homer, presented by Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, of New York.

A number of volumes on English literature, presented by Mr. J. M. Stephenson, Jr.

A gift of $150 by the members of the class of 1875 for the erection of an observatory on Moore college.

The official records of the union and confederate armies, 128 volumes, presented by Senator A. O. Bacon.

The donation of labor and materials for the new building by the county of Clarke and city of Athens.

Chancellor Hill suggests a fund for advertising in the press.

In conclusion the chancellor says:

"The record of the university during its first one hundred years has been one of usefulness to the state. The number of graduates and matriculates have been 5,531. Of these, 141 have been ministers of the gospel, 118 have been judges, 216 have reached military distinction, 6 have been United States senators, 47 have been members of congress, 66 have been trustees of the university, 47 have been college presidents, 88 have been professors in colleges, while others have reached distinction at the bar, in medicine, in successful and progressive agriculture, in manufacturing and in all the diversified forms of modern business activity. The university enters upon her second century with pride in the past and under your wise guidance, with confidence in the present and hope in the future."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

It Was James R. Barrick.

Editor Constitution—In printing an old war poem, "Once More," The Georgia Colonel says: "Who 'J. R. B.' is I do not know. He or some of his friends may still be living." I want to say that J. R. B. was James R. Barrick, one of the gentlest, knightliest, most lovable of men. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and followed the fortunes of Henry Watterson in his war newspaper journeying. Watterson began in Chattanooga on The Rebel, then to Atlanta, then to Macon, and after he left Macon Barrick went to work on The Telegraph and Confederate, then run by Clayland & Dumble, with Harry L. Flash as one of the editors. Barrick did general work on the paper, preferring the desk to the street, and found time to write verse, the poem you print being a fair sample thereof. He died not long after the war ceased and his bones now lie in an unmarked grave in Oakland cemetery in Atlanta. Very truly,

BRIDGES SMITH.

Macon, Ga., June 12, 1901.

Is Such a List Available?

Editor Constitution—About April, 1861, the students in the University of Georgia organized a company and made request on the then Governor Joseph E. Brown for arms, and he declined to give the necessary commission and equipments, so the company disbanded and each of a warlike temperament went to their respective homes and joined a command so as to get early into the service, some of us feeling a burning desire to enter the confederate service before the "war was over." Fort Sumter had been bombarded, and the Augusta Constitutionalist was inflaming our youthful minds with the duty of immediate response. That good old man, Professor Lipscomb, called us together and advised with us, saying there would be time enough, that we should not neglect our opportunities for education. But we were hot headed and really felt that we could soon wipe out the yankees from the face of the earth. After getting in the army and engaging in its trials, its battles and its realities, I rather wished sometimes that I had taken more time to reason on the matter and paid more attention to the fatherly advice of dear old Mr. Lipscomb. I went out from the university in April, was soon in the Virginia army and I held out faithfully until the surrender at Appomattox, in April, 1865, having, as I have often heard our departed friend, Harry Jackson, say, given four years of the best part of my life to the cause of the confederacy.

I have forgotten the names of my classmates and fellow students, nearly all. I call to mind Tom Glenn, William Smyth, William Brooks and his brother, Dr. Hardwick left with me. I haven't seen much of them since. I understand that the records of students in attendance in the year 1861 have been destroyed, so I thought perhaps you wouldn't mind to publish a list of the students who left the school in 1861 to join the confederate army. I can't finish the list, but those living and the friends of the dead ones could send you the names after seeing a notice of the intention to publish such a list, giving names, stating whether living or not, and if dead whether they died in the army or since, etc.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Atlanta, June 8, 1901.

Concerning Sheriff Merrill.

Richmond Times: All honor to Joseph Merrill, the Georgia sheriff, who fought the mob at Carrollton and upheld the law. It was an act that was doubly brave. It required physical courage to face the mob, and it required moral courage to protect a negro prisoner against white men. It was not a popular thing to fire upon white men under such circumstances, but this backwoods sheriff thought not of popularity. He thought only of duty, and he discharged his duty like a man. All honor to him, we say.

But some will say that it was a shame to shoot white men to death in order to save a negro murderer who richly deserved to be hung. That is a very narrow view. The issue was between the mob and the law. The negro was a mere incident. He had been committed to the sheriff for safekeeping and the sheriff was the representative and custodian of the law. The mob proposed to run over the sheriff and trample the law under foot. But the sheriff would not permit it. He gave the mob warning, and when the mob advanced in defiance of his orders, he opened fire.

It was an awful thing to do, but it had been a more awful thing for the sheriff to make an abject and dishonorable surrender to the mob. The law is more to be regarded than the lives of those who would assault the law and bring it into contempt. What would human life be worth if there were no law to protect it? The man who defies the law takes his life into his own hands, and his blood is upon his own head. All honor, we say, for the third time, to Sheriff Merrill. If all officers of the law were like him, mob violence would be less frequent.

THE STATE PRESS.

Mr. Frank McDaniel Disappeared.

Talbotton, Ga., New Era: No intelligence of the whereabouts of Mr. Frank McDaniel, who suddenly disappeared from his home in the western part of the county several weeks ago, has been received up to Tuesday. Mr. McDaniel, about the time stated above, arrived here from Milledgeville, where he had been confined in the state sanatorium for about eight months. During his brief stay in Talbotton on the morning of his arrival he went to the People's bank, drew his deposit, amounting to about $200, then departed to his home in the county, disappearing some time during the night. He has a wife and several children.

Long Postponed Bridal Tour.

West Point, Ga., News: Mr. Willis Johnson and wife were married in November, 1866. The next morning Mrs. Johnson commenced spinning and weaving her husband's clothing. Mr. Johnson went to the field and followed a plow. Saturday evening, May 25, 1901, Mr. Johnson and wife took their bridal tour in attendance at the confederate reunion at Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Johnson also met her brother, whom she had not seen in twenty-five years, at Memphis. It is needless to say that both reunions were very much enjoyed.

The Origin of Pinchback.

Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget: The cellar, over which A. G. Wimpy's store stood, in which this departed citizen did business for many years, was filled up last Tuesday. Many people stood by and related incidents which had occurred at this stand in bygone days, and the many changes that had been made since it was first occupied before the Indians were carried to another country. The building was first occupied by a man named Pinchback, who carried a large stock of goods and did a thriving business until he had to leave the country. Pinchback had a little furnace in the back end of the establishment where he mixed a little gold with some other kind of yellow metal and ran it into nuggets which he sent to Augusta and other places and sold for gold nuggets. They were ragged and so much like a real nugget that it required a close inspection to detect one. This business was carried on for some time before he was spotted, and before Pinchback could be arrested he departed, leaving his stock of goods in Mr. Wimpy's hands and everything else behind and was not heard of any more until he got killed in some manner.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES.

Charter of Health Resort—Political Gossip.

Raleigh, N. C., June 12.—(Special.)—The state charters the Vade Mecum Springs Company, of Stokes county, with a capital of $120,000. The shareholders are six citizens of Winston-Salem and John Parks, of Norfolk.

The widow of L. T. Polk, the first president of the National Farmers' Alliance, died at her home here today of paralysis.

There has been much interest felt among North Carolina republicans in the fight made against the re-appointment of A. E. Holton, United States district attorney, and H. Ezekiah Harkins, revenue collector of the Western district. It is now settled that they will be reappointed and that the revenue office will remain as Asheville and not go to Winston.

Governor Aycock today specially invited the National Editorial Association, in session at Buffalo, to meet next year in North Carolina, at Asheville.

HAVE NOT BEEN SENTENCED.

Four Burglars in North Carolina To Get Death Penalty.

Asheville, N. C., June 12.—(Special.)—The two whites and two negroes, convicted yesterday of burglary in the first degree in the case of the Emma postoffice robbery, have not been sentenced yet, but the penalty is death, and without another trial or commutation of the sentence by the governor they will hang.

At Marshall today one of the workmen repairing the iron bridge of the Southern railway was nearly killed by the runaway crank of the big hoisting machine.

The Southern Musical convention closed at Chattanooga today will meet in Asheville next year.

BUST OF GENERAL R. E. LEE

Presented to Washington and Lee University by Howard.

Lexington, Va., June 12.—General Robert E. Lee's bronze bust, by Frederick Volck, has been presented to Washington and Lee university by Frank T. Howard, of New Orleans. The bronze is life size and is said to be the best work of art extant of General Lee. The artist was employed by the confederate government to make the bust during the civil war, and was a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria. He intended to use his model for a heroic statue of General Lee, but his death prevented.

JURY, BAFFLED BY MYSTERY, ORDERS SUSPECTS' RELEASE

Admitting Itself Puzzled, Coroner's Jury in Child Murder Case Adjourns.

MURDER OF BERTA JACKSON FAR FROM A SOLUTION

Coroner's Jury Held a Long Session Yesterday Afternoon, and for a Third Time Went Over the Story of the Brutal Murder.

The murder of Berta Jackson seems destined to take its place among the mysterious crimes which the law cannot ferret out and which must go unavenged.

The coroner's jury, after a five hours' session yesterday afternoon, acknowledged that the murder mystery was as far from a solution as ever, and instructed the sheriff to release Flowers and the two negro boys.

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, Flowers was taken in custody by Sheriff Talley Wednesday morning and held until the coroner's jury could further investigate the crime.

Aside from some suspicious circumstances, there was no evidence against Flowers and he was promptly liberated as soon as the jury heard the testimony of the witnesses yesterday afternoon.

The negro boys, Jethro English and Matt Willingham, were both turned loose, as there was nothing to show that they were in any way connected with the murder.

The coroner's jury, under the direction of Attorney Hooper Alexander, has worked hard. As the attorney stated in the outset:

"A horrible crime has been committed in DeKalb county. A child has been assaulted and brutally murdered, and if there is any power in the law the guilty person should be brought to justice."

After holding two sessions last Monday, the jury met again yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Flowers and the two negroes were in the courtroom under guard.

The whole story of the murder was gone over again, the only new thing being the evidence about the spots of blood in Flowers's home. These Dr. Claude A. Smith pronounced not human blood. Mrs. Flowers said the stains were made by blood, but it was chicken blood.

When all the witnesses had been examined and Flowers had been closely questioned, Attorney Alexander turned to Flowers and asked:

"Mr. Flowers, what do you think of this business."

"I think it is a very deep mystery," he replied. "I have no suspicions that could possibly help the jury."

What a Neighbor Saw.

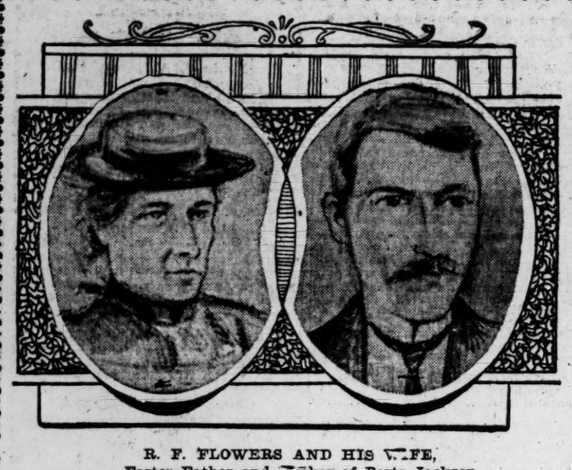
The first witness yesterday afternoon was Mrs. Link, whose residence adjoins that of Flowers, the latter renting from Dr. Link.

Mrs. Link stated that she saw Berta on Wednesday afternoon, the day that she was missing.

"Berta," said Mrs. Link, "was driving two calves, Hope and Spot, to the barn. Matt Willingham helped her drive Hope. I never saw Flowers at that time. Later I saw him go off with milk. He was in his buggy. This was about 4:30 o'clock. He must have left about an hour after I saw Berta with the calves. I heard Mr. Flowers when he returned, half an hour later, and he said he couldn't find Berta. I talked with him five minutes. He then took the baby to his sister's. This was before dark. The negro, Matt, worked in the yard, cleaning up, and he asked me to let him go to Decatur to mail some letters. He was not gone very long. He went away before Mr. Flowers left in the buggy with the milk."

Mrs. Link said Flowers told her that her little boy had told him he heard Berta calling for him while he was away from the house.

"I think Mr. Flowers was mistaken about that," said the witness, "for I asked my child and he said he only told Mr. Flowers about a certain road being the way to Mr. Johnson's."



R. F. FLOWERS AND HIS WIFE,
Foster Father and Mother of Berta Jackson.

Buggy Track in the Woods.

Dr. Link was examined and he said he had discovered the tracks of a buggy leading into the woods where Berta's body was found, and that it was a private place and no one had any business driving a buggy in there.

"I was the second person who saw the child's dead body," said the doctor, "and when I arrived there a pack of dogs were tearing at the body and I had to drive them off with stones. I found a print of a small barefoot near the body. Parker, the man who found the body, said he thought it was his track.

When asked if he had any reason for suspecting any one of the crime, Dr. Link replied:

"No; but I still think those negroes know all about the murder, and I say this merely because I can't see how such a crime could have been committed so near by and they not know it."

Constitution Reporter Testifies.

The representative of The Constitution who wrote the story about the disappearance of Berta and who saw Flowers at the police barracks twice, was placed on the stand. He said Flowers, on the first visit, gave a description of the missing child. The second time he was told that a lost child had been found answering the description of Berta. Flowers asked how long her hair was and when told it was down to her shoulders he said that the girl was not Berta, as her hair was short, having been cut only a few weeks previous. Berta's hair reached to her shoulders. He said Flowers appeared to be nervous and excited about something.

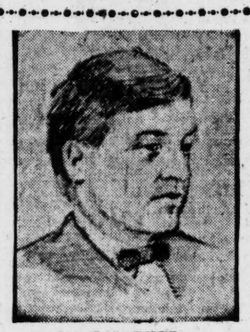
Judas A. Parker testified again about the finding of the body.

"I think that barefoot track Dr. Link found," said the witness, "was mine. I believe Berta was not well treated. I went to the Flowers house once and found her crying. I asked her what was the matter and she ran into the house without making a reply. I never saw the child with but one dress on. Some time she wore a piece of corn sack for an apron. I helped to search the house and we never found any clothes belonging to her. I suspected all the time that Berta had met with foul play, but I did not make any search, because I thought Flowers ought to start it."

MRS. LINK.
A Neighbor of the Flowers Family, Whose Ttestimony Played a Prominent Part.

Charles Mercer, a neighbor to the Flowers, testified that he heard Flowers calling for Berta about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

"Flowers came into my field where I was plowing," said the witness, "and told me Berta was gone. I saw Jethro English plowing all the afternoon. Before he left, Flowers told me about a woman putting foolish notions into Berta's head, telling her that she might be the daughter of wealthy parents, as she was a waif."



JUDAS PARKER.
Who Found the Body of Berta Jackson.

Policeman Covington, of Atlanta, told about the last visit Flowers made to the police barracks, corroborating the evidence of the Constitution reporter.

Was Chicken Blood.

Sheriff Talley informed the jury that Dr. Smith, who had taken the blood stains to analyze, reported that he did not think the stains were human blood.

Mrs. Flowers took the stand and told the jury that the stains were made by a chicken's blood.

"As to that bonnet which was found in our house," stated Mrs. Flowers, "I wish to say that it is my baby's bonnet. Berta's bonnet which is missing was a green gingham. The blue dress which Mr. Flowers thought Berta had worn off was found by me among the soiled clothes. Berta's hair was about down to her shoulders. I trimmed it a few weeks ago."

Flowers on the Stand.

Flowers was placed on the tsand. He looked a little pale and used a large palm-leaf fan.

"I found the hammer," he said in reply to a question, "in the potato patch where Jethro had been plowing. I was looking around for all the tools, thinking that one might have been used to—to—to—you see, I feared the worst had happened and I didn't know but what a tool about the place had been used to do the child harm. When I returned to the house after I carried the milk I found the house open. The kitchen door was not locked. I called for Berta and when she did not answer, I began to search for her. I had not been gone more than thirty or forty minutes. I told Mercer about the child disappearing and I told Mrs. Link. It is true that Mrs. Link's little son told me he heard Berta calling for me when I was away. I got Jethro to deliver the rest of the milk, so I could look for Berta. When he returned I made him finish his work and then told him to go and spend the night at my sister's, as she wanted him to work for her early the next morning. Late in the evening I went to my sister's and then went to Atlanta and informed the police about the child being missing. I met a reporter of The Constitution. The reason I did not think the child at the Home for the Friendless was Berta was because they had the hair too long and the clothes did not fill the description. I went to the home, however, the next day and saw the child they thought was Berta. I searched for Berta every day, all the while believing she had met with foul play."

Says It Is Deep Mystery.

One of the jurors asked Flowers how he got the scratch on his forehead and he replied:

"That scratch was made by some briars in a lot of hay I was moving with a pitchfork."

Flowers said he knew nothing about the buggy track which had been seen by Dr. Link.

"Now, Mr. Flowers," said Attorney Alexander, "you have heard all the evidence, so tell us what you think about this business."

"It is a deep mystery," was the reply.

"Have you no suspicions?"

"None whatever."

"And you know nothing that you have not stated which would help the jury to ferret out this crime?"

"I have told the jury all I know," Flowers said.

In conclusion Flowers repeated about Dr. Link's son telling him Berta had called for him.

"I am positive the child said so," stated Flowers, "for he repeated it twice."

Negro Boy Examined.

The negro boys, Jethro English and Matt Willingham, were examined, but nothing new was brought out. English stuck to it that Flowers's child carried the hammer to the house.

When asked if he and Matt were friends, Jehro replied:

"Us was friends onct, but sense he stoled mer munny us hain't bin such berry good friends."

Matt said he wished to tell the jury that he lied to Mrs. Link about mailing letters at Decatur. He said he told her that in order to get off from stacking straw in the barn.

The jury held a short secret session and announced that all persons held under suspicion would be liberated, and the jury would adjourn to meet again next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PERJURY CHARGE LED TO ARREST

T. J. Maloney, of Publishing Co., Taken on Indictment.

PLACED UNDER $500 BOND

Charged That He Swore Falsely Before B. H. Hill, Master in Injunction Hearing Against Foote & Davies Company.

Thomas J. Maloney, president of the Maloney Publishing Company, was arrested shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the charge of perjury, an indictment having been returned against him Monday by the United States grand jury.

The indictment charges that he swore falsely during a hearing before Benjamin H. Hill, standing master of the United States court, in the case of the Maloney Publishing Company against the Foote & Davies Company.

The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal J. H. Rinard in the office of Mr. Maloney. The publisher was taken into custody on a bench warrant issued by United States Attorney Angier, after the indictment had been returned by the grand jury.

Maloney was escorted to the office of the clerk of the United States court, where Clerk O. C. Fuller assessed a bond of $1,000. The bond was reduced to $500, after a conference between Robert Alston, Maloney's attorney, and Attorney Angier. Maloney succeeded in giving the bond and was released.

The arrest of the publisher is the outgrowth of the bitter war that has been waged between the Maloney Publishing Company and the Foote & Davies Company for about four years over the Atlanta City Directory.

The Maloney Company filed a bill in the United States court to enjoin the rival company from issuing a directory of Atlanta, advancing several grounds for an injunction. One of the claims was that the Foote & Davies Company was not making a proper canvass of the city for its directory, but that names were being copied from the Maloney directory. In order to prove this, the Maloney Company alleged that it had placed a number of decoy names in its directory and that these na names had appeared in the Foote & Davies directory.

On the other hand the Foote & Davies Company claimed that it did not copy the names from the Maloney directory, but that the decoy names had been slipped in among the names secured by it in a canvass of the city.

The case was referred to Mr. Hill, as master, on January 16th of the present year and he heard it on January 31st. Mr. Maloney appeared as a witness and he was questioned in reference to the decoy names, as to whether he had any one insert them in the Foote & Davies' directory or if he knew it was being done in his behalf. The questions were answered in the negative.

When the grand jury met Monday the matter was presented to it and an indictment was returned, charging Maloney with testifying falsely. The witnesses before the grand jury were Frank Wheat, W. W. Cunningham, W. O. Foote and J. W. Hill.

Mr. Maloney is represented by Attorneys Tompkins & Alston. The case will not be called for trial until the October term.

When asked for a statement Mr. Maloney said that he was not yet prepared to say anything for publication.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Boy Killed by Train.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.) Wiley Evans, a seven year old boy, was run over and killed at Central station, on the Southern railway, today while playing under the car shed. The boy attempted to cross in front of an approaching passenger train and was caught by the pilot and his skull crushed, the second occurrence of the kind happening within a short time.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Fortune for Knoedler.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.) Charles Knoedler, paying teller of the First National bank, received a certificate today from official authorities in Berlin, Germany, to the effect that his father's family had been left a fortune of considerable magnitude in the old country and asking Mr. Knoedler to furnish proof of parentage and give extent of family. Mr. Knoedler has one sister and two brothers residing here, both parents being dead. He is a most excellent man.

SWEEPING BOYCOTT IN EFFECT ON JULY 1

Federation of Trades Indorses Boycott on Non-Union Labor.

RESOLUTION TO EFFECT LARGE NUMBER OF FIRMS

All Employers Hiring Non-Union Labor To Come Under the Scope of Boycott—Reported by the Building Trades Council.

The Federation of Trades, at its regular meeting last night, officially indorsed a general boycott of all the employers of Atlanta having in their employ non-union men. The action was taken on a resolution reported by the building trades council, which had previously been adopted by that organization. The boycott will go into effect after July 1st.

The resolution is sweeping, and includes in the boycott manufacturers, contractors, and all others employing non-union men. One of its effects will be that union men will not rent houses constructed by contractors and working men not members of a union.

The indorsement of the resolution by the Federation of Trades means much, as every union in the city is a member of the federation, and the organization represents many hundred laboring people. The agitation of the matter was begun in the building trades council, and that body passed the resolution making possible the boycott. The substance of the resolution is that union men shall refuse to patronize employers of non-union labor.

Will Demand Nine-Hour Day.

W. L. Delay, representing the painters and decorators reported to the Federation that the union had decided to make a demand for a nine-hour working day. The demand was agreed upon at a meeting of the union, held last night in the hall of the Federation. The painters manifested much enthusiasm, and they are hopeful that they will meet with success. They appear confident that the demand will be granted, and that a strike will not be necessary. It is stated that the union is now in good condition to make a fight.

The Federation also received reports as to the progress of the strike of the machinists. It was decided to appoint a new committee to assist the strikers; and the committee recently appointed by the Federation was discharged.

The new committee will be composed of representatives from the allied iron workers, comprising the molders, blacksmiths and boiler makers. This action was taken, as it was thought that a committee of iron workers could do more effective work than the former committee.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the city to request the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., to immediately ship the pumping engine recently purchased for the water works.

In Aid of Strikers.

The idea of such resolution is to aid the strikers in Lockport. There are about 700 of the Holly Company's employees on a strike and it is thought that a rush order from the city would increase their chances for success.

A committee was appointed to assist the barbers in their effort to establish one price throughout the city. They are endeavoring to raise the price of shaving to fifteen cents. The committee is composed of Wm. Strauss, J. W. Bridwell and Wm. Robinson.

A meeting of the Labor Day committee was called for Saturday night, at which time plans will be outlined for the observance of Labor Day in September. It is the intention of the Federation to render the celebration of the occasion this year a great success.

THE ARGUMENT YESTERDAY.

Conclusion Will Probably Be Reached in Coca-Cola Case Today.

Argument was begun yesterday in the case of the Coca-Cola Company against Collector of Internal Revenue H. A. Rucker. The indications point to the conclusion of the trial today.

The evidence was finished yesterday morning and Attorney Reuben Arnold opened the argument for the plaintiff. He was followed by Assistant United States Attorney George L. Bell, who spoke for the defense. Mr. Bell will conclude his speech this morning and Mr. Arnold will close for the plaintiff. After the charge of Judge Newman the case will be given to the jury.

Dr. Thomas A. Crampton, chief chemist of the revenue department at Washington, testified yesterday for the government. His testimony related to an analysis he had made of coca-cola. Dr. D. G. Purse and Dr. J. B. Baird also testified during the session.

Death of Herbert L. Reeves.

Herbert L. Reeves, son of the late S. L. Reeves, died Tuesday night in Campbell county at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reeves. The body arrived in the city last night and was taken to 39 East Harris street. Dr. J. W. Quillian, pastor of Trinity church, will conduct the funeral services this morning at 10 o'clock.

Funeral of Mrs. Jennie Fincher.

Mrs. Jennie Fincher, wife of J. R. Fincher, was interred yesterday at Rock Springs. Mrs. Fincher died Monday night. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Dickey, pastor of Grace Methodist church, yesterday morning at the residence on Edgewood avenue.

Erie R. R. to New York and East.

Stop off at Chautauqua lake and Buffalo en route, only route offering this advantage. Be sure your tickets read via Erie R. R. from Cincinnati. For tickets and full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or write H. C. Holabird, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Dep't, Cincinnati, O.

THE LEADING HOTEL.

Visitors to Atlanta should make their homes at The Aragon, which is now under new management. The house is run under the American and European plans and is on the beautiful Peachtree street. If the reputation of a house rests on its patronage,

HOSPITAL OPENS JULY 1ST

Presbyterians Arranging for Opening of the Institution.

OCCASION WILL BE NOTABLE

Prominent Presbyterians Will Deliver Addresses—Ladies' Executive Board Met Yesterday.

The new Presbyterian hospital will be formally opened on July 1st with appropriate exercises.

The programme for the occasion is now being arranged. It will contain a number of addresses by prominent Presbyterians, who are interested in the hospital movement. The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. Richard Orme Flynn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian church, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. W. Bridewell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Dr. Theron Rice, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church; Dr. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore Memorial Presbyterian church, on behalf of the trustees of the hospital association, and by Hon. Hoke Smith, a member of the board of trustees.

The hospital will be located in a two-story brick building on Central place, near the state capitol. All of those interested in the institution and also the public are invited to the opening. It is expected that the occasion will prove notable.

The executive board of the Ladies' Auxiliary met yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of making arrangements for the opening. Several committees were appointed and they will have supervision over the different details.

The beds for the hospital have already been ordered and it is thought that they will arrive in a short time. They will be placed in the building as soon as possible and the hospital will be ready for the reception of patients by the first of next month.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of Fulton Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., Appropriately Observed Last Night.

The anniversary of Fulton lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., was appropriately celebrated last night. The exercises were held in the lodge rooms on Decatur street, and were attended by over 400 Odd Fellows and their wives. In the number was included representatives of other lodges.

An excellent programme was rendered, comprising addresses by prominent members of the order, and several recitations. The large audience thoroughly enjoyed the exercises and the occasion proved to be a great success.

Addresses were delivered by Deputy Grand Sire John B. Goodwin, Grand Warden John A. Hynds, Past Grand Master Alex Dittler, C. C. Houston and Colonel W. B. Shearer. The exercises were presided over by B. A. Bray. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Buy it. Try it. You will never change your brand. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne never fails to please.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Negligee Shirts. Flannel Suits.

You wear them together—will talk of them together. They are "the thing" for this summer, that's why our stock is so attractive, in point of variety, fit, style. Standard makes only. Our kind, satisfaction.

Hirsch Bros., 44 Whitehall

WEEK END EXCURSION
And Summer Excursion Rates Via
Seaboard Air Line Ry.

Beginning Saturday, June 8th, and on every Saturday thereafter until August 11, the SEABOARD AIR LINE Railway will sell round trip week end excursion tickets from Atlanta to Athens and intermediate stations at rate of ONE FARE; to Cross Hill (Harris Lithia Springs), S. C., at rate of $3.00; to Wilmington, N. C., at rate of $7.85. Tickets on sale for noon and afternoon trains Saturday, good returning until Monday following.

Also on sale DAILY regular SUMMER EXCURSION tickets from Atlanta to following points at rates named:

To Morehead City, N. C.	$23.60
To Wilmington, N. C.	17.90
To Shelby, N. C.	12.20
To Lincolnton, N. C.	13.60
To Old Point Comfort, Va.	24.50
To Virginia Beach, Va.	24.50

Baltimore, Md., via Norfolk and Steamer . . 29.50
New York, via Norfolk and O. D. Line 37.50
Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., via Norfolk and M. and M. T. Co. 42.50
Similar rates to various other North Carolina and Virginia resorts.
For limits, and further particulars, apply Ticket Office, 12 Kimball House.

$25 will pay for as good a suit made to order as the majority of men require. We can supply such a suit, which is valued at $35 elsewhere. The goods are first class, the tailoring and cutting beyond criticism and entire satisfaction is insured to the customer.

BARTRAM & SHOMO,
For the Present at
85 NORTH PRYOR.

EISEMAN BROS. | EISEMAN BROS.
Washington, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. Baltimore, Md.

(Next week you'll find us in our temporary quarters, corner Pryor and Alabama streets—the building formerly occupied by Frank E. Block Co.)

Store Notes.

Men's shoe styles.

There never was such a demand for ideal and patent leathers. And we were never able to meet the demand better. Shoes and Oxfords—every desirable shape. We're frank with you in telling you that ideal kid is the best—looks better, wears better—but then, most men have had their experience in the glazed leathers. Low cut styles, $3.50, $4, $5 and $6.50.

If you want to be in the fashion wear the new drop-stitch half hose. See what pretty styles we've got. 25c a pair.

All-wool, good tailoring, fresh patterns—that's what we've nailed our standard to for 35 years. Of course, making the clothing in our own shops is a very great advantage for us. A swing door opens both ways; it's quicker to enter. Now wouldn't it be strange if we couldn't fit you more easily than a store that buys from a manufacturer? It's a good thing to be makers and sellers in one.

Our immense stock of men's clothing safeguards you against being hard to fit.

If a bunch of keys, bearing an Eiseman Bros. check, No. 530, has been found, will the finder please leave it at this store? One of our customers reports the loss.

We close at 6 p. m. every day but Saturdays—Saturdays, 9 p. m.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Outfitters to Men and Boys,
11, 13, 15, 17 Whitehall St.

HAND-WROUGHT SILVER.

The human hand, armed with the Silversmith's hammer, beats out of the lustrous white metal articles stamped with the individuality of the artist, and showing the veritable genius of beauty. In Martele hand- and in the delicate and elaborate hand-chased work, we show

PUNCH BOWLS. BERRY BOWLS.
TANKARDS. LOVING CUPS.
BONBON DISHES. TRAYS. PLATTERS.
DOUBLE VEGETABLE DISHES. BREAD TRAYS.

and a multitude of other articles; some in French gray finish, some in rose, and some in the other styles. We have everything in the smaller silver articles, and our line of case goods is magnificently handsome. Anything in fine Silver is proper for wedding presents, and nowhere else can you find the variety, beauty and value shown here.

Diamonds. Jewelry. MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall Street.

THE CONSTITUTION has for more than a third of a century been recognized as the

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE SOUTH

Your Advertisement in the

"WANT"

—COLUMNS—

will place you in touch with every desirable interest in the city.

PRICE, TEN CENTS PER LINE : : : :

No "want ad" guaranteed classification after 8 p. m. All advertisements received after that hour will appear under "Unclassified."

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—The American Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky., the largest and strongest company of its kind in existence, wants agents in every town in the south. Hustlers can make more money representing us than at anything else. Let us show you what we have to offer. Address Southern Department, 715 English-American building, Atlanta, Ga. thur-sun-tue

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN to sell pen carbon copying books; every merchant wants one; fine side line; big profits; territory fresh everywhere. Model Mfg. Co., Dept. 24, South Bend, Ind. sun-tues-thur

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line Dry Goods specialties and Blankets, direct from the looms. Must sell the country trade. Address The Lakewood Company, P. O. Box 414, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-13 thur sat

SHOE MAN WANTED—Large manufacturing house wants traveling man of experience to sell widely advertised line of boots and shoes on commission. Good territory. Address, with references, Box 2229, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Barber, white, first-class; will guarantee $13.00 to good man. Address Barber, care Constitution.

WANTED—Man for general office work; must be rapid and accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting. R. S. 6-13-3t

6 MONUMENTAL granite cutters wanted. Steady work; 9 hours; $3 per day; only competent men wanted. Mierow Marble-Granite Co., San Antonio. 6-7-7t

WE ARE constantly placing people in good positions and are daily having calls for bookkeepers, stenographers and other help. Call and let us place you. The Empire Business Bureau, 115½ North Pryor street. 5-31-tf

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADY to travel in Georgia, $65 monthly and all expenses to start, permanent position; if satisfactory, self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Room 315, 52 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family; one used to the care of children; good wages to right party; references desired. Call this week at 11 Fulton st. 5-9-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by competent drug clerk; several years' experience; best of references. Address Prescription, P. O., Box 21 Elberton, Ga. 6-13-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE'S more style and comfort in a shirt waist or pique skirt than any other costume. The Trio Laundry does them in band-box style.

YOU HAVE never advertised very much, you say. If you have not you will not; times and conditions are rapidly changing in the south, and it is "the early bird that catches the worm." The Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga., will furnish cuts at very low prices. Write them.

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IF IT'S GOOD we can reproduce it for you. If you want original illustrations we can make them for you. Anything known in the art of engraving promptly executed. Newspaper illustrations a specialty. Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

EVERY dry goods merchant in the southern states should advertise and illustrate his advertisement. The Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga., is prepared to make the best illustrations on the shortest notice at reasonable prices.

THE BEST zinc etchings made in this country are furnished by the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga. Write for prices.

EVERYTHING in the art of engraving made on the shortest possible notice. We pride ourselves upon the promptness with which we execute orders. When we promise you your work you get it at the promised time, and that means a lot. Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy gentle horse, medium size; must be good driver. D., care Constitution. 6-12-13

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Good drug business; party leaving state. Address A. B. K., this office.

THE COMFORT and style in a shirt waist depends entirely on the way it is laundered. The Trio Laundry does them most exquisitely.

FOR SALE—A nice paying business in the best part of Florida; healthy location; on railroad near the beach; business consisting of general merchandise. Apply to Box 9, Ojus, Fla. tus-thr

PUT YOUR SAVINGS in BANKERS' TRUST CO., corner Broad and Alabama Sts., and get four per cent. compounded. 3-28-6mo

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BUSINESS PERSONALS.

I WOULD rather wear a white lawn waist that had been done up at the Trio Laundry than the finest silk garment money could buy. Wearers of Trio waists are always charming.

THE MERCHANT nowadays who advertises and does not illustrate his advertisement with cuts is not in it. His competitor will soon outstrip him in the race for trade. Write the Southern Engraving Company Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga., for rates and information.

THE BEST zinc etchings made in this country are furnished by the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga. Write for prices.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find the "Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga. tf

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST, compounded July and January, paid by BANKERS' TRUST CO., corner Broad and Alabama Sts. 3-28-6mo

EVERYTHING in the art of engraving made on the shortest possible notice. We pride ourselves upon the promptness with which we execute orders. When we promise you your work you get it at the promised time, and that means a lot. Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, Kiser building.

FIVE-YEAR Farm Loans in sums of $1,000 to $5,000, at 7 per cent straight, in Fulton, DeKalb and surrounding counties Representatives wanted throughout the state. Address or call on Barker & Holleman, Gould building.

S. W. CARSON, 6½ South Broad, will lend home money on real estate quicker and cheaper than anybody.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Second floor front Gould building.

MONEY TO LEND on real estate, stocks or bonds. Save money by seeing Equitable Loan and Security Company, first floor Gould building, before borrowing.

PERSONAL.

LADIES! Try my monthly remedy. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

START YOUR BOY TO SAVE HIS MONEY. FOUR PER CENT paid by BANKERS' TRUST CO., 16 South Broad. 3-28-6mo

YOU HAVE never advertised very much, you say. If you have not you will not; times and conditions are rapidly changing in the south, and it is "the early bird that catches the worm." The Southern Engraving Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga., will furnish cuts at very low prices. Write them.

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FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE wishing to buy a good hoisting engine and some good lumber can get same very cheap at new Empire building, from A. J. Hammett, this week only.

TYPEWRITERS—We have 10 No. 1 Smith Premiers, practically new, fitted with improved No. 2 carriage, manufacturer's price $97.50; our regular selling price $55. Will sell them this month only $40 each. Shipped privilege of examination. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, New York.

WE HAVE to offer a large lot army tents from $3 to $9 each—in all sizes. Also a large stock of new and second-hand whisky flasks and bottles which we can save you money on. Atlanta Metal and Bottle Co., scrap iron and metal dealers, 342-348 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 1109. 6-13-15t eod

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THE MERCHANT nowadays who advertises and does not illustrate his advertisement with cuts is not in it. His competitor will soon outstrip him in the race for trade. Write the Southern Engraving Company Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga., for rates and information.

LOST.

LOST—Saturday, on Ellis street car, umbrella with name Mrs. Carrie E. Fitz engraved on handle. Please return same to 33 Irwin street. Reward offered.

LOST—A medium small flea-bitten gray mare. Inform Henry Bros., 308 Decatur street. Reward.

LOST—An A. T. O. pin. Finder will receive reward by returning same to this office.

LOST—On Ellis or Peachtree streets, thirteen dollars. Finder will please return to 179 Ivy and receive reward. Mrs. H.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—6 room furnished house; lovely place; $25. Apply to G. J. Dallas, 8 Broad street. ties thur

FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, delightful locality, immediate possession; references exchanged. Address "Lawrence," care Constitution. t sat thur sun

WEDDING GIFTS
At Special Low Prices.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
7 West Alabama Street.

Old Eyes Made New.
Wear our Diamond Crystal Lenses, most perfect glasses made. Eyes Tested Free.
Whittemore Opt. Co., 49 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

I HAVE three fine top buggies sent me as samples. I have no room in my store for them. You can buy them cheap. Bona Allen, 20-22 W. Mitchell. 6-9 eod

TWO WAGON LOADS horse collars, job lots, retails from $1.50 to $2.50. Your choice for one dollar less by the wagon load. Bona Allen, 20-22 W. Mitchell. 6-9 eod

LARGEST stock, greatest variety, best style and quality harness and horse goods; lowest price. Wholesale and retail. Bona Allen, 20-22 W. Mitchell. 6-9 eod

MILBUR WAGONS—Fourteen sets single and double carriage harness, second-hand, taken in exchange this week, to go quick at your price. Bona Allen, 20-22 W. Mitchell. 6-9 eod

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad. 2-14tf

THE BEST zinc etchings made in this country are furnished by the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga. Write for prices.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARES—35 mature, pedigreed does, bred to fine sons of Lord Britain and Ch. Fashion, $5 to $15 each. My trios at $20 can't be beat for the price. C. H. Ledferd, 81 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—Typewriters.

FOR SALE—Typewriters; 10 No. 2 Calligraphs, slightly used, but good as new, manufacturer's price $85. Will close them out this month at $15. Shipped privilege of examination. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, New York.

White Hickory Wagon Co.

WHITE HICKORY WAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 47 and 49 South Broad street.—We carry the most complete line of Spring Vehicles in the city—Surreys, Phaetons, Runabouts, Delivery Wagons, Handmade Harness, Whips, Lap Robes, Sun Shades, etc. Also the finest Solid Rubber Tire on the market. Nothing to equal it. We make the best city drays—both one and two-horse—Farm Wagons and Dump Carts. 5-18-sat-tues-thur-4w

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; machines in the way; two Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co.'s combination cut-off rip and gig saw, boring and molder attachments, used less than two months. Cash or credit. R. L. Campbell, 18 East Mitchell st. 6-12-13t

BARGAINS—Just received two more carloads of threshers, and they must be sold—and have put them down cheap. Also a full line of engines, boilers and saw mills, which we will offer special bargains in for the next thirty days on account of moving in our new and American quarters July 1st. Call and see us at once or write for prices and catalogues. Malsby & Co., 39 S. Broad street. 6-7-10t

ONE 14x42 Hamilton Corliss engine; used only three years, guaranteed; also other sizes of Corliss and number of return tubular boilers. Address Box 259, Americus, Ga. 6-5-7t

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms and good board for several men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy street.

WANTED—Couple or two gentlemen to occupy pleasant front room with board. 183 Whitehall st.

LARGE cool front room with excellent board to couple or two men for $8 per week. 134 Ivy.

22 EAST ELLIS—First-class board with pleasant rooms. Table boarders accommodated; near in; rates reasonable.

THE GARDIEN, 50 Houston street, central location, modern conveniences, large, airy halls and verandas. Mrs. E. A. Curtis. 6-9-8t sun and wed

WANTED—A few gentlemen boarders $3 and $3.50 per week. 63 and 65 East Ellis. Standard 'phone 2073.

"BON AIR," Peachtree, delightful in summer; rooms airy, table good, roof garden, verandas and spacious parlors, delightful advantages. 6-9-11

REMOVAL.

MOVED—From 16 E. Alabama to 24 S. Pryor. Both 'phones 161. B. F. Stockton, plumbing.

TEETH.

TEETH—Fire has somewhat disfigured us but we are still doing business at the same old stand. Philadelphia Dental Rooms, 36 1-2 Whitehall street.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANKERS' TRUST CO., corner Broad and Alabama Sts., PAY FOUR PER CENT ON SAVINGS. START NOW.

WATCHES.

WATCHES CLEANED 50c—Main springs warranted, 50c; jewelry repaired like new; old gold made into rings; work warranted first-class. Boley, 141 Peachtree.

SIGN PAINTING.

WELLS SIGN CO., sign painters; signs, banners, flags; shipped anywhere. 7½ S. Broad. Bell 'phone 509. 6-4-6m

W. W. REYNOLDS, the sign painter (lately of Whitehall), has moved his paintery to 49½ E. Alabama st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS' TRUST CO. pays FOUR PER CENT, COMPOUNDED. Why not let your money earn something? Open account today. 3-28-6mo

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-28 thus sun tues

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR $4,000, my 7-r. home at 248 Capitol ave., if taken by July 1st. After that date price will be $4,500. Geo. W. Sciple. 6-13-5t

BETTER than Atlanta bonds—beautiful building lot facing Peachtree street (not road) for $2,500 cash. Owner, care Constitution. 6-12-5t

MATRIMONIAL.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Penny Royal and Cotton Root Pills a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and obstructions. Trial box by mail 50c. Frank Edmondson & Bro., Mfg. Chemist, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 5-12-tf

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1958. 2 calls

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co., 50 N. Broad st. Household goods and pianos stored packed and shipped. 'Phones 618.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By couple, furnished or unfurnished room with board, suburbs preferred; terms must be reasonable. C., care Constitution.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Wednesday, June 12, 1901.

588. Park v. Candler. Mandamus. Before Judge Candler. Fulton superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. Under the provisions of paragraph 1 of section 13 of article 7 of the present constitution of this state (civil code, section 5900), which declares that "the proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads held by the state, whenever the general assembly may authorize the sale of the whole or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the state has any existing bonded debt," no part of the fund derived from the sources herein mentioned can be lawfully laid out, paid out, or expended in the payment of any obligation or demand due by the state, other than the bonded debt of the state or some portion thereof; and this is true whether such disposition of the fund permanently disposes of the same or merely applies it to some other obligation or demand temporarily and until the taxes levied for the purpose of paying such other obligation or demand can be collected.

2. The phrase, "other railroads held by the state," in the paragraph of the constitution quoted in the preceding note, was intended to embrace all railroads constructed under "state aid" charters granted prior to the adoption of the present constitution, in which the state might at any time become the actual owner by reason of the seizure and sale of such railroads in consequence of default on the part of the companies constructing the same in paying the interest upon bonds indorsed by the state.

3. An act of the general assembly will never be so construed as to make it violative of the constitution, unless it is plain and manifest from the terms of the act that a construction having that effect was intended by the general assembly; and when an act is capable of two constructions, one making it violative of the constitution, and the other making it consonant therewith, the latter construction must be adopted.

4. While repeals by implication are not favored, when an act must be construed either as violative of the constitution or as having the effect of repealing a former act by implication, the latter construction will always be adopted.

5. A warrant drawn by the governor upon the state treasurer, directing the treasurer to place the amount of such warrant "to the account of the school fund," is payable out of that fund as derived from the sources authorized by the constitution and the law; and it is not only the right, but the duty, of the state treasurer to so construe such a warrant.

6. The state treasurer has no authority to pay out any money from the state treasury until there has been "an appropriation made by law," and then only upon a warrant drawn by the governor, specifying "on what appropriation or fund" it is drawn, except "for sums due to the members and officers of" the two houses of the general assembly, which may be paid on the draft of the presiding officers of the respective houses.

7. Even if an officer of the executive department of the state and the securities on his official bond will be protected from liability when he acts on the opinion of the attorney general, still such an officer will not be compelled by mandamus to do an act which would be a violation of the constitution, notwithstanding the attorney general is of opinion that such an act would not be a violation of that instrument, and has so advised the officer upon his own application.

8. Whether the state treasurer is such a ministerial officer as would not be permitted to bring in question the constitutionality of an act of the general assembly, or is such a subordinate officer of the executive department of the state as that he will not be heard to question the authority of the governor to draw warrants upon the treasury, are questions which, in view of the rulings made in the foregoing notes, are not involved in the present case.

9. A mandamus absolute should not be granted against a public officer, compelling him to do an act, when on the hearing of the application for mandamus it is an undisputed fact that such officer has never refused to perform the act, and in his answer avers his willingness to perform it.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concur, except—

Lewis, J., dissenting.—1. The constitutional provision embodied in section 5900 of the civil code, touching the application of the proceeds of the sale of public property to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, is not prospective, and applies only to such railroads and other public property as the state owned at the time of the adoption of the constitution. It follows that, as the state did not own, possess, or hold the Northeastern railroad at that time, the $200,000 realized from the sale of that property does not constitute any part of the public fund intended by the constitution to be applied exclusively to the payment of the bonded debt.

2. When a warrant upon a fund in the treasury has been duly drawn by the governor and approved by the comptroller general, even if the treasurer has a right to question the constitutionality of the ex-officio act in so doing, and to set up that the fund on which the warrant was drawn can not, for the reasons mentioned, be applied to the warrant, the burden is on him to identify the specific fund in the treasury which he claims to be the proceeds of the sale of public property set apart from the general fund for the payment of the bonded debt.

Washington Dessau, Guerry & Hall, L. E. Bleckley, and Orville A. Park, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, contra.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Wednesday, June 12, 1901.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

J. B. Shearouse et al. v. D. J. Morrison & Bro. Dismissed.

Tony Porter v. Ocean Steamship Company. Argued.

P. S. Ross v. Martin Coley, Jr. Argued.

J. F. Brooks, administrator, et al. v. C. P. Miller. Argued.

Brush Electric Light and Power Company v. Rebecca Wells. Argued.

Domestic Coal and Wood Company v. A. H. Haddon & Bro. Argued.

Germania bank v. Collins, Grayson & Co. Argued.

J. M. Lang & Co. v. Camp Phosphate Company. Argued.

W. D. Simkins v. Cordele Compress Company. Argued.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

OUTING OF CITY SALESMEN.

Left Last Night for Isle of Palms. To Spend Three Days There.

The City Salesmen's Association left last night for the Isle of Palms on its annual outing.

The special train left the union depot about 8 o'clock and will arrive in Charleston this morning. The party will then proceed to the isle, reaching there about 8 o'clock. The train pulled out of Atlanta with a large crowd on board.

The party will remain on the isle three days. The salesmen anticipate a great time on the seashore.

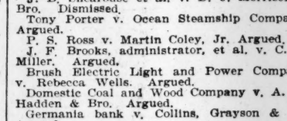
TURNERS ENJOY OUTING.

Picnicked Yesterday at Ponce De Leon Springs—Large Number Present.

The Atlanta Turn Verein Society gave a delightful outing yesterday at Ponce de Leon springs. A large number participated in the day's enjoyment.

Dancing was indulged in from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. In addition various games furnished amusement for the picnickers. A greasy pole and greasy pigs were features of the day.

Prizes were won by Miss Theresia Fichter, little Johnny Weitnan and others. The committee in charge of the outing was composed of Theo. Cassirer, George Mau, Herm Steinicher, Julius Furchheim, George Deihl and William Dismer.



A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, removed to No. 103 Peachtree. Established in 1870.

SUMMER RESORT.

ON beautiful Keuka Lake, Grove Spring hotel, Steuben county, N. Y. On line to Pan-American exposition. Address A. W. Dieter, manager, 29 Broadway, N. Y. 6-6-thur-6t

In the World of Sports

AT GRAVESEND

VAGRANT ONLY FAVORITE TO REACH HOME IN FRONT

New York, June 12.—At Gravesend today only one decided first choice won. This was Vagrant, in the third race. He was played from 3 to 1 to 8 to 5 and well handled by Shaw, won ridden out by a neck. Star Bright and Standing had their public trial for Suburban in the second race. Star Bright made all the running and won ridden out by three parts of a length from Kamara, in 2:06 4-5. Standing was the favorite and ran prominently to the head of the stretch, but in the run home he broke down and will probably not race again this year.

FIRST RACE—About six furlongs: Sanders, 16 to 1, won; Demurrer, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Belle of Lexington, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:10.

SECOND RACE—Mile and a quarter: Star Bright, 7 to 1, won; Kamara, 5 to 1, and 8 to 5, second; Terminus, 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:06 4-5.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs: Vagrant, 8 to 5, won; Father Wantker, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Missile, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, mile and one-sixteenth: Lucky Star, 8 to 1, won; Tinge, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Knight of the Garter, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 3-5.

FIFTH RACE—Greater New York steeplechase, about two and a half miles: Passe Partout, 4 to 1, won; George Keene, 5 to 2 and even, second; Perion, 12 to 1, third. Time, 4:51.

SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Gold Seeker, 11 to 5, won; Bonner, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Fair Knight, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 4-5.

Gravesend Entries for Today.

First Race—High weight handicap, for three-year-olds and over, $750 added, five and three-quarter furlongs: Heliobas, 140; Mesmerist, 127; King Pepper, 125; Dublin, Marauder, 118; Godfrey, 115; Belvino, Pigeon Post, 113; Sneaky, 111; Frankfort, 109; Fabius, 107; Donna Henrietta, 106; Cervera, 102.

Second Race—For three-year-olds, selling, $700 added, mile and a sixteenth: Anecdote, 110; Wayward Boy, Galderun, 105; Advocator, Isaac Hopper, Thicket, 104; Bounteous, 103; Lad as derived from the sources and 99; The Golden Prince, 96; Anna Darling, 94.

Third Race—Tremont stakes, for two-year-olds, $10,000 guaranteed, penalties and allowances, five and three-quarters furlongs: Blue Girl, 126; The Gold Finder, 122; King Edward, Meridian, Whisky King, Alabarch, Golden Cottage, Major Daingerfield, Saturday, 115.

Fourth Race—Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, $10,000 guaranteed, allowances, mile and a half: The Parader, Commando, 126; Bonnibert, All Green, Blues, Bellario, 111.

Fifth Race—For two-year-olds, selling, $200 added, five furlongs: Rightaway, 110; The Dancer, 108; Will Ortt, 107; Cheat 'Em, 106; Playlike, 105; Edwin Kenton, 104; Man o' War, 102; Leischen, 100; Frivol, 99; Ascension, 96; Step Onward, 95.

Sixth Race—Handicap, for three-year-olds and over, $750 added, mile and seventy yards: Sidney Lucas, 125; Gold Spinner, 118; Bellario, 117; King Lief, 114; Wax Taper, 112; Wallabout, 105.

AT HARLEM

PARNASSUS, 15 TO 1, RACES FIRST BY JUDGES

Chicago, June 12.—Weather clear; track good at Harlem.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Parnassus, 15 to 1, won; Best Man, 5 to 1, second; Mihasa, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 3-5.

SECOND RACE—Mile and 200 yards: Vincennes, 11 to 2, won; Blue Lick, 3 to 1, second; Trebor, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:49 3-5.

THIRD RACE—Steeplechase, short course: Filon d'Or, 3 to 1, won; Dick Furber, 6 to 1, second; Olinthus, 7 to 2, third. Time, 3:37 3-5.

FOURTH RACE—Petite stakes, four and a half furlongs: Endurance by Right, 11 to 5, won; Throstle, 40 to 1, second; Mabel Winn, 15 to 1, third. Time, 0:56 1-5.

FIFTH RACE—One mile: Bangle, 6 to 5, won; Vulcain, 9 to 10, second; Walkenshaw, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:41 4-5.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and 100 yards: Sam McKeever, 6 to 1, won; Golden Sceptre, 10 to 1, second; Zacatosa, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:50 1-5.

Entries at Harlem for Today.

First Race—Five furlongs: Sally Green, Ernest Parham, 104; Jaubert, 110; Little Scout, 108; Stuyve, Drummond, 107; Herz, 91; Amote, 103; Yana, 105; Pat Carlin, 104; Dodie S., Gra-My-Chree, 103; Sly Maid, 93; Tom Valiant, 108.

Second Race—Mile: Automaton, 103; Senator Beveridge, Egyptian Prince, 110; Adelante, Searcher, 100.

Third Race—Six furlongs, selling: The Auditor, 83; Vernetta, 89; King Dellis, 110; Triaditza, 104; Rival Dare, 99; Princess Thyra, Possart, 106; Fleuron, 104; Denman Thompson, 88; Moneymuss, 103; Sharp Bird, 117; Minyon, 94; Seide, 93; Maggie Davis, 92; Chenange, 96; Governor Sayres, 90.

Fourth Race—Mile and twenty yards, selling: Grandon, 96; Anthracite, Ben Chance, 102; Federal, 108; Frangible, 99; Bill Massie, 94; Chorus Boy, 107; Winter, 103; Myth, 105; Odnor, 87; G. W. W., 100; Moses, 95; Our Nellie, 101.

Fifth Race—Five furlongs: The Four Hundred, 97; Brunswick, 108; Allan A. Dale, 100; Herodes, 97; Td Austin, 113.

Sixth Race—Mile and twenty yards, selling: Give All, 84; Zack Phelps, 90; Captain Gaines, 102; Free Hand, 101; Hosi, Dagmar, 103; Lissome, Spring, 99; Olekma, Red Apple, 92; Baird, 102; Waldeck, 107.

Sparta Defeats Sandersville.

Sparta, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Sparta defeated Sandersville today in a very one-sided game of ball. The score was 28 to 1 in Sparta's favor. The feature of the game was the batting of the Sparta team, whose long hits kept the Sandersville boys on the go from start to finish. A very large crowd cheered the Sparta boys on to victory.

Two games will be played here on the 19th and 20th between Sparta and Tennille.

To Match McGovern and Sullivan.

Hartford, Conn., June 12.—The Nutmeg Athletic Club has offered a purse of $10,000 for a battle between Terry McGovern and Dave Sullivan in this city July 4th. McGovern says he is willing to accept and the matchmaker is now endeavoring to get Sullivan's signature.

Kelly Wins from Moran.

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—Jimmy Kelly, of Boston, won a twenty-five round boxing match from Tony Moran, of New York, at the theater tonight before a full house. The match went to the limit and the decision was on points. The men are lightweights, and the fight was an exceptionally clever exhibition of boxing. There was no brutality.

Americans Lead British.

London, June 12.—The international clay bird trap shooting match which was begun yesterday on the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, was resumed under entirely different weather conditions today. Rain, with varying winds, fell during the early afternoon, making shooting extremely difficult. The match closed for the day in a driving rain with the following totals: Americans 877; British 794.

Mississippi Endeavorers.

Columbus, Miss., June 12.—(Special.)—The seventh annual session of the Mississippi state Epworth League convened at the Methodist church in this city at 8 o'clock tonight, the address of welcome being delivered by Hon. J. A. Strudivant, with response by Professor Bailey, of Jackson. There are about 120 delegates in attendance and the conference will remain in session three days.

Dr. Preston, of Virginia, Chosen.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—The American Medico-Psychological Association today elected Dr. R. J. Preston, of Marion, Va., presi—

BASEBALL GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis, June 12.—Padden's three-bagger in the first inning, when the bases were full, gave St. Louis a lead which Philadelphia never had a chance to cut down, as Powell had the visitors at his mercy at all stages of the game. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.. .. .... 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 *—6	10	0	
Philadelphia.. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	2	

Batteries—Powell and Ryan; Orth and McFarland. Time, 1:26. Umpire, Emslie.

Boston 6, Cincinnati 6.

Cincinnati, June 12.—Nichols's wildness was responsible for the Cincinnatis' runs, while poor fielding gave the visitors most of theirs. Kittredge was put out of the game for kicking. Called on account of darkness in twelfth inning. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati.. ..0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—6	9	5	
Boston.. .... 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—6	11	2	

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Nichols, Moran and Kittredge. Time, 2:10. Umpire, O'Day.

Chicago 8, Brooklyn 1.

Chicago, June 12.—Chicago won by hitting Kitson for five singles, a double and two triples in the first two innings. Hughes pitched in great form, holding the visitors down to five hits. McGuire and Dahlen were put out of the game for kicking. Attendance, 800. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.. .... 2 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—8	12	1	
Brooklyn.. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	5	4	

Batteries—Hughes and Kahoe; Kitson, Kennedy, Farrell and McGuire. Time, 1:48. Umpire, Cunningham.

Pittsburg 5, New York 2.

Pittsburg, June 12.—Pittsburg jumped into first place and administered to Phyle his first defeat this season. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg.. .. .... 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 *—5	8	2	
New York.. .... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2	9	2	

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Phyle and Warner. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Dwyer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore 8, Chicago 1.

Baltimore, June 12.—Foreman pitched a beautiful game today and was admirably supported. Griffith was put out of the grounds in the eighth for kicking. Attendance, 1,607. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore.... .. .. 1 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 *—8	15	1	
Chicago.. .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	3	2	

Batteries—Foreman and Robinson; Callahan, Griffith and Sullivan. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Sheridan and Connolly.

Milwaukee 6, Philadelphia 5.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Most of the credit for the visitors' victory belongs to Sparks, who seemed to have the locals at his mercy. Bernhard, on the other hand, was batted frequently and with good effect. Attendance, 2,600. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee.. .. .. 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0—6	13	2	
Philadelphia.. .. 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0—5	7	1	

Batteries

HEADNOTES OF DECISION PRESENT THE LAW IN BRIEF

The headnotes of the supreme court's decision in the Park mandamus case gives a clear and succinct idea of the legal points involved. They are as follows:

588. Park v. Candler. Mandamus. Before Judge Candler. Fulton superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. Under the provisions of paragraph 1 of section 13 of article 7 of the present constitution of this state (civil code, section 5900), which declares that "The proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads held by the state, whenever the general assembly may authorize the sale of the whole or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the state has any existing bonded debt," no part of the fund derived from the sources therein mentioned can be lawfully laid out, paid out, or expended in the payment of any obligation or demand due by the state, other than the bonded debt of the state or some portion thereof; and this is true whether such disposition of the fund permanently disposes of the same or merely applies it to some other obligation or demand temporarily and until the taxes levied for the purpose of paying such other obligation or demand can be collected.

2. The phrase, "other railroads held by the state," in the paragraph of the constitution quoted in the preceding note, was intended to embrace all railroads constructed under "state aid" charters granted prior to the adoption of the present constitution, in which the state might at any time become the actual owner by reason of the seizure and sale of such railroads in consequence of default on the part of the companies constructing the same in paying interest upon bonds indorsed by the state.

3. An act of the general assembly will never be so construed as to make it violative of the constitution, unless it is plain and manifest from the terms of the act that a construction having that effect was intended by the general assembly; and when an act is capable of two constructions, one making it violative of the constitution, and the other making it consonant therewith, the latter construction must be adopted.

4. While repeals by implication are not favored, when an act must be construed either as violative of the constitution or as having the effect of repealing a former act by implication, the latter construction will always be adopted.

A warrant drawn by the governor upon the state treasurer, directing the treasurer to place the amount of such warrant "to the account of the school fund," is payable out of that fund as derived from the sources authorized by the constitution and the law; and it is not only the right, but the duty of the state treasurer to so construe such a warrant.

The state treasurer has no authority to pay out any money from the state treasury until there has been "an appropriation made by law," and then only upon a warrant drawn by the governor, specifying "on what appropriation or fund" it is drawn, except "for sums due to the members and officers of" the two houses of the general assembly, which may be paid on the draft of the presiding officers of the respective houses.

Even if an officer of the executive department of the state and the securities on his official bond will be protected from liability when he acts on the opinion of the attorney general, still such an officer would not be compelled by mandamus to do an act which would be a violation of the constitution, notwithstanding the attorney general is of opinion that such an act would not be a violation of that instrument, and has so advised the officer upon his own application.

Whether the state treasurer is such a ministerial officer as would not be permitted to bring in question the constitutionality of an act of the general assembly, or is such a subordinate officer of the executive department of the state as that he will not be heard to question the authority of the governor to draw a warrant upon the treasury, are questions which, in view of the rulings made in the foregoing notes, are not involved in the present case.

A mandamus absolute should not be granted against a public officer, compelling him to do an act, when on the hearing of the application for mandamus it is an undisputed fact that such officer has never refused to perform the act, and in his answer avers his willingness to perform it.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring except Lewis, J., dissenting.

FULL DECISION RENDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT

Cobb, J.—The constitution of this state declares: "The proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads held by the state, and any other property owned by the state, whenever the general assembly may authorize the sale of the whole or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the state has any existing bonded debt." Article 7, section 13, paragraph 1, civil code, section 5900. The fund in the state treasury derived from the source indicated in the paragraph of the constitution above quoted has been termed the "public property fund," and for convenience that expression will be used to indicate such fund. The controlling question in the present case is whether, at a time when none of the public school fund is needed to pay any part of the public debt, that is, the bonded debt of the state, such fund can be applied to the payment of other obligations and demands due by the state, for the payment of which provision has been made by the levy of a tax which has not been collected, but which when collected can be used to replace that part of the public property fund thus applied; the exact question in the present case being whether the public property fund can be lawfully applied temporarily to the payment of the amounts due the school authorities of the different cities and counties of the state, for the pro rata due each from the sums to be collected by a tax already levied for school purposes. In other words, will the requirements of the constitution be infringed by temporarily converting the public property fund into the school fund, and then, when the school fund is collected, converting that into the public property fund?

To determine the question it is necessary to ascertain what is meant in the constitution by the word "used." The word "use" has been variously defined, as: "To employ for the accomplishment of a purpose; turn to account; make use of; to treat." Standard Dictionary.

"To make use of; to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of; to employ; to put to a purpose." Webster's International Dictionary.

"To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; to avail one's self of; to make use of; as, to use a pulley; to use a bond." Century Dictionary. Whether the word "use," as employed in the constitution, should be so construed as to provide that the public property fund should be kept separate and distinct from all other funds, and should lie idle in the treasury and not be loaned out, as is distinctly declared, may be done with the sinking fund provided for in paragraph 4, section 7 of the constitution (civil code, section 5901), it is certain that the constitution means that this fund shall not be applied to the payment and discharge of any other obligation than the public debt of the state. Whatever else the word "use" may mean in the provision of the constitution above quoted, it certainly means that the public property fund shall not be laid out, paid out, or expended in the discharge of any other claim for which the state is liable. The public property fund is set apart by the constitution for a particular purpose, and it is distinctly declared that it must be applied to no other, and that purpose is the discharge of the public debt of the state. When the time arrives that the public debt, or any part thereof, to be discharged, this fund must be intact, so that it may be used for that purpose. That the setting apart of this fund for a number of years will be necessary in order to discharge the public debt, and during a time when other demands due by the state must be discharged by taxation, which demands could be temporarily met by the use of the public property fund, is an unwise policy and bad financiering, is an argument which cannot be considered in the face of a plain and unambiguous provision in the constitution declaring that the fund can be used for a given way. While there was a difference of opinion among the framers of the constitution as to whether it was wise or unwise to have this fund separated and set apart in the treasury for a given purpose during a term of years when it was not needed for that purpose, there was, as appears from the debates in the convention, no difference of opinion as to what the provision really meant; and the construction which we have placed upon the provision is that which seems to have been placed upon it by the members of the convention, both those who opposed as well as those who advocated its adoption. (See Small's Debates, Const. Conv. 310 et seq.)

We have not undertaken to determine whether any portion of the public property fund can be lawfully applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, or whether the fund must be appropriated only in payment of the principal. Neither have we undertaken to decide whether the public property fund can, without funds in the treasury, be deposited in the state depositories, for the reason that these questions are not involved in the present case, and anything said could not take the form of an authoritative ruling, would not bind any member of this court should such questions hereafter arise, and might have the effect of misleading those upon whom may devolve the duty of determining those questions.

As to the question actually before us, we are clear that the use of the public property fund in the discharge of any obligation or demand due by the state, other than in the discharge of the public debt or some portion thereof, would be a violation of the constitution; and this is true whether the fund or such portion thereof as is so used is or can be replaced by funds arising by taxation and in the treasury before the public property fund is needed for any purpose for which it may be lawfully used under the constitution.

Question of Northeastern.

Are the proceeds arising from the sale of the Northeastern railroad now in the treasury a part of the public property fund, so as to make them subject to the provisions of the paragraph of the constitution above quoted? The Northeastern Railroad Company was incorporated October 27, 1870. (Acts 1870, 344.) It was provided in its charter that under certain conditions the state would place its indorsement upon the bonds of the company for a given amount per mile of constructed railroad. This indorsement was placed upon the bonds of the company by the governor in 1878. The company having made default in the payment of interest on the bonds the railroad was seized by the governor under the authority given in the charter of the company and was exposed to sale and purchased by the state in 1895. The road was afterwards sold under authority of an act of the general assembly, and there is now in the treasury of the state $200,000 derived from the proceeds of this sale, being a part of the purchase money due thereunder. Bonds of the state, equal in amount to the bonds of the company which had been indorsed by the governor, have been under the authority of the general assembly issued to take up the indorsed bonds of the company and the bonds so issued are now a part of the recognized public debt of the state.

Title to the Northeastern railroad having been acquired by the state long after the constitution went into effect, the question arises whether this railroad was at the time it was sold a railroad "held" by the state, within the meaning of the constitution. At the time of the adoption of the constitution the state was absolute owner of the Western and Atlantic and the Macon and Brunswick railroads, wherefore the convention had a right to provide what disposition should be made of the proceeds of the sale of these two railroads. It is a well known historical fact that the state constructed the Western and Atlantic railroad, and in this way became the owner of that road. The ownership of the Macon and Brunswick railroad grew out of the fact that the state had, under the authority of the acts of December 3, 1866, and October 27, 1870, placed its indorsement upon the bonds of the company. (See acts 1866, 127; acts 1870, 336.) It was provided by the act of 1866 that the indorsement of the state vested the absolute title in it, until the bonds were paid, to all property of every kind which might be purchased with the proceeds of those bonds. It was further provided by the act, that in case of default by the company in the payment of the principal or interest of the bonded indebtedness when the same became due, the state should seize the property of the railroad company and apply its earnings to the bonded debt, and sell the property so seized at such time as the governor might deem proper. The state subsequently became, under the provisions of this act, the owner of the railroad, and held title to the same at the time the constitution was framed.

In declaring that similar disposition should be made of railroads held by the state other than the two specifically mentioned in the provision of the constitution above quoted, it was evidently contemplated that the other railroads referred to, in order to be subject to this provision of the constitution, should when sold be held by the state in the same manner in which the two railroads named were held; that is, as absolute owner. Were the state other railroads held by the state as absolute owner at the time the constitution was adopted? If this question is to be answered by looking alone to the present record, the answer would be no. If that question is to be answered in the light of the public history of the state, independently of the present record, the answer would still be no. Neither at the time the constitution was promulgated by the convention nor at the time it was ratified by the people did the state hold as owner thereof any other railroad than those named in the constitutional provision.

Status of North and South Road.

It is true that at the time the convention was in session the governor of the state, in his official capacity, was in the possession of the North and South railroad, but the state did not at this time own this railroad. The possession of the governor was due to the fact that the indorsement of the state had been placed upon the bonds of the company, default had been made in the payment of interest thereon, the road had been seized by the governor, and was in his possession for the benefit of the bondholders and in the protection of the state as indorser of the bonds. (See house journal 1878, pp. 30, 31). This road was sold by the governor under the power given in the charter of the company, on the first Tuesday in September 1877, a few days after the convention adjourned. The purchasers at this sale having failed to comply with their bid, the governor negotiated a private sale of the railroad, which seems to have been authorized by the charter of the company with other persons for the amount bid at the sale.

This private sale appears to have been made as of the date January 1, 1878. The purchase money to be paid on January 1, 1888. In the absence of evidence to the contrary it may possibly be presumed that the amount for which this road was sold, $40,500, was collected and applied to the payment of the bonds of the company as was contemplated by the charter of the company. (See acts 1870, p. 350 (13), acts 1866, p. 141.) This amount was collected and paid into the state treasury before the same was due appears from the treasurer's report of 1881, published, as required by law, with the acts of the general assembly. (See appendix to acts 1880-81.) Whether it has ever been paid out does not appear. It might have been lawfully paid out on the bonds of the railroad company, and to this extent have reduced the amount of the state's liability on account of the indorsement of its bonds. If it was not, and the state has issued its bonds for the $40,500 amount due on the bonds of the railroad company, and these bonds are still outstanding, the proceeds of the sale of this road in the treasury are a part of public property held and subject to the provisions of the constitution in relation to that fund.

From the journal of the constitutional convention it seems that some of the members were of the opinion that the state did own the North and South railroad. Mr. Tharpe introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of selling the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick and North and South railroads. (See journal constitutional convention 1877, page 68; Small's Debates, page 129.) This committee was appointed inquire into the propriety of selling all the railroads belonging to the state and recommending the adoption of an ordinance of the general assembly to create a commission which, with the governor, should be authorized to sell the three roads mentioned in the Tharpe resolution and also the Memphis branch road. (See journal constitutional convention 164, Small's Debates, 129.) Consideration of this report was postponed, and so far as appears no further action was ever taken thereon. It is significant, however, that the first draft of the constitutional provision now under consideration mentioned only the Western and Atlantic and the Macon and Brunswick railroads, thus showing that upon investigation it had been ascertained that the state owned those two roads only. (See journal constitutional convention 209; Small's Debates, 183). As the North and South railroad was not owned by the state, it could not be enumerated as one of the railroads the proceeds of the sale of which were to become a part of the public property fund. The proceeds of the sale of this road and other roads in a similar situation were to be applied primarily to the payment of the bonds of the company, not only for the purpose of discharging this debt of the company, but also to relieve the state to the extent of the bonds paid, from any liability on its indorsement. If any surplus remained after paying off the bonds, it went, of course, to the owners of the railroad. It was, therefore, manifest that this road could not be classed with the Western and Atlantic and the Macon and Brunswick railroad. At the time the constitution was framed it could be foreseen that there was a contingency upon the happening of which the state might become the owner of this road.

Necessarily a Part of the Fund.

If the purchasers failed to comply with their bid, and the road was again exposed for sale, the state might be compelled for its own protection to become a purchaser at the sale. With the ownership of the road there would also come to the state a liability for the full amount of the unpaid bonds of the company, upon which the state had placed its indorsement. As this liability of the state as indorser upon the bonds of the railroad company would be a part of the bonded debt of the state, and as the scheme of the constitution was that the proceeds of the sale of public property should be set apart as a fund for the payment of the bonded debt, it was provided, in furtherance of this scheme, that when the state became the owner of a railroad with a bonded debt upon which the state was liable as indorser, the proceeds of the sale of the railroad should be [illegible] of the [illegible]

HESTER BAILEY TO AID STRIKING MACHINISTS

HESTER BAILEY, YOUNGEST ACTRESS IN THE WORLD.

Little Hester Bailey, the original of the above cut, will be one of the participants in the benefit performance for the striking machinists at the Columbia theater tomorrow and Saturday night. The child is the youngest American actress, being only seven months of age. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cam Bailey.

Little Hester necessarily takes small parts, but she appears in costume and succeeds in making a hit with the audience. She will be one of the features of the benefit performance and will no doubt attract much attention. The machinists are very much gratified that they will be able to present to Atlanta audiences this youthful actress.

fund set apart by the constitution for the payment of the public debt. The policy of the constitution was to prevent the increase of the bonded debt of the state, and it was therein provided that "The bonded debt of the state shall never be increased, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war. (Civil code, paragraph 5899.) Construing this provision in connection with that provision in reference to the public property fund, it is clear that it was the intention of the framers of that instrument that if the bonded debt which was owed by the state as a principal debtor was increased on account of the state being compelled to assume as principal bonded debts for which it had become legally bound as indorser, when the policy existed of lending state aid to the construction of public improvements, the debt brought by the assumption of these obligations would take its appropriate place as a part of the public debt of the state, and the railroad property which came with this debt should take its appropriate place as a part of the same, when sold, be set apart for the payment of the public debt. In view of the status of the North and South railroad and other railroads mentioned in the provision "other railroads held by the state" is language which must be held at least to apply to railroads which might, after the adoption of the constitution, be held by the state as a consequence of the indorsement of the bonds of these railroad companies; for in no other way could the state ever acquire title to railroad property, since acquisition of such property being prohibited by the terms of the constitution.

As above stated, the bonded debt of the state could never be increased, and the state was prohibited from levying a tax to be used for any other purposes than those enumerated in the constitution; and none of those so enumerated were broad enough to include the acquisition of a railroad. (See civil code, section 5882.) It would be a narrow construction, indeed, and one not at all warranted, when all the circumstances in the public history of the state are taken into consideration, to hold that the expression "other railroads held by the state," applied only to the North and South railroad, simply because at the time the constitution was framed the state had actually seized this road under the power given in the company's charter and was making efforts to secure its protection and for the benefit of the bondholders. It was altogether probable that other roads would in the future to be placed in exactly the same position. That the framers of the constitution meant to include only such railroads as the state might, in some contingency, own, is absolutely certain, for it no other way could the state ever own the property. The constitutional provision is a pledge of the proceeds arising from the sale of public property, that is, property owned by the state, against which the state holds a claim or demand of some nature. Keeping this clearly in view, it seems entirely plain that it was intended to include those roads which might in the future be seized and sold by the state, as well as the one which had already been seized. Indeed, so far as the North and South road was concerned, the state had made this a purpose not to become the owner of this road, for it had allowed it to be bid off at $40,500, a sum so much smaller than the amount for which it was indorsed, as to indicate a purpose on the part of the state to allow the road to be sold to other purchasers at almost any price rather than become the purchaser itself. This sale, it is true, took place after the convention was adjourned, but before the constitution was adopted, and the people, when they came to vote upon that instrument, were subsequently acquainted with the purpose of the state with reference to this road.

There was also a contingency, doubtless well known to the members of the convention, that the state might become the owner of the Memphis Branch railroad, that road having been seized by the governor under the authority given in its charter, growing out of the fact that the state was indorser upon the bonds of that company, and the road had been sold upon credit extending to January 1, 1881, just a few days before the convention met. (See house journal 1878, pp. 31, 32.)

Under the authority of an act approved September 26, 1868, the governor placed the indorsement of the state upon the bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company. These bonds were outstanding at the time the constitution was adopted. Consequently, there was also a contingency that the state might become the owner of this road. (See acts 1868, p. 145.) The status of this railroad was known to the members of the constitutional convention. (See journal constitutional convention, p. 209; Small's Debates, p. 183.)

Another Railroad Case.

The only railroad that the state could have become the owner of without at the same time becoming chargeable with a debt by reason thereof, at the time the constitution was framed, was the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. By the act of February 24, 1877, the state loaned to the company operating this road the net amount received into the treasury from convict labor. (Acts 1877, p. 25.) To secure this loan the state took a first lien on all of the property of the road then existing or thereafter to be acquired. It was provided that in the event of default in the payment of the principal or interest of the loan the governor, in behalf of the state, should seize the property of the railroad company and after advertisement for thirty days sell the same to the highest bidder. Whether or not if this road had ever become the property of the state it would have been the object to the provisions of the constitution under consideration in the present case, certainly the fact that the state might have become the owner of this one road only, without incurring a debt by reason of such ownership, when there were at least four others in such a condition that ownership of any of them by the state would bring ultimate liability upon the bonded debt of the companies, which would, on account of the liability of the state thereon as indorser, be a part of the bonded debt of the state, would not be sufficient reason to justify a construction of the constitution which would exempt from the operation of this provision the proceeds of the sale of those railroads which did actually become the property of the state, and which brought with them a bonded debt upon which the state was liable as indorser.

In the charter of the Northeastern Railroad Company there was, as has been stated, a provision that upon certain conditions the governor was authorized to place the indorsement of the state upon the bonds of the company. On January 9, 1877, a board of commissioners, which had been previously appointed by the governor, reported that forty miles of this road had been completed and equipped, and in running order, and in effect that the conditions prescribed by the charter to be complied with before the state's indorsement should be applied for had been substantially complied with. While the then incumbent of the governor's office had before the meeting of the convention declined to place the state's indorsement upon the bonds of this company, there was still outstanding this claim of the company to have such indorsement placed upon its bonds, and there was, while the convention was in session, pending in the supreme court of this state, a case in which the company was asserting its right to have the governor place the indorsement of the state upon the bonds and attempting to defeat the application of a citizen to enjoin it from applying to the governor. A decision holding that the company had a right to apply to the governor to have the state's indorsement placed upon its bonds was rendered on August 28, 1877, just three days after the constitutional convention adjourned. (Northeastern railroad Company v. Martin, 59, 564. See also house journal 1878, page 33.) It may be legitimate premised from these facts that the members of the convention were at least aware that this railroad was still asserting its claim to the state's indorsement as provided by law. This claim was ever recognized by the state and the bonds of the company indorsed, it could be foreseen that there was a possibility that the state might, at some time in the future, not only become the owner of the road, but become charged with a liability to pay the bonded debt of the company. When the framers of the constitution named all railroads then owned by the state, and added to this enumeration the words "or other railroads held by the state," no intention can be ascribed to the framers of the constitution than that these words should at least apply to railroads thereafter acquired by the state, when acquired in such a way that with them came a bonded debt upon which the state was liable as indorser. There were no railroads owned by the state at the time of the adoption of the constitution except the two named.

Known to Constitution Framers.

It was known to the framers of the constitution that there were at least three which might, upon the happening of a given contingency, become the property of the state. Certainly, these, as well as other railroads which were so situated, were in contemplation of the framers of the constitution, and property acquired by the state should be dealt with in the same manner as those which were then owned. The state having, through the governor, recognized the claim of the Northeastern Railroad Company to have the state's indorsement placed on its bonds, and the governor having recognized the validity of this indorsement by seizing the road in behalf of the state for the benefit of the bondholders as well as to secure the state against loss on account of its indorsement, and the general assembly having recognized the validity of the indorsement by providing for the purchase by the governor of the property of the company at a sale had under authority of one of the company's charter, and having replaced the bonds of the company with the bonds of the state to the bonded debt of the state upon which it was liable and thereby increasing to that extent, increased, the proceeds of the sale of railroads, which came to the state at the same time with its liability upon the bonds, and in connection with the state's indorsement thereon, comes within the terms of the provision of the constitution in regard to the sale of railroads held by the state, and must be set apart and held faithfully for the purpose indicated by the constitution, and used, but only used and expended for no other purpose whatever, so long as the state has a bonded debt.

This view of the matter is much strengthened by the provisions of the present constitution of the state relating to the subject of state aid in the matter of public improvements taken together and in the light of the antecedent history of the state in relation to this subject. Prior to the constitution of 1868, the state had, by an act of the general assembly, loaned its aid in the construction of at least one railroad, by placing its indorsement upon the bonds of the railroad company. As has been seen, the indorsement of a portion of the bonds of the Macon and Northern railroad was placed upon them by act passed in 1866. The constitution of 1868 authorized the state to aid in works of public improvement under certain conditions, among them being that the state should have a prior lien to all property owned by the company to which the state's aid was granted and that an amount equal to that loaned by the state should be invested by private persons. (Par. 5, Dec. 6, Art. 3, Code 1873, section 5068.) Under this authority the legislature granted numerous charters incorporating railroad companies, each of them containing a provision that the state's indorsement should be placed upon the bonds of the company upon the condemnation of the acts of 1868, 1869, 1870 will show how freely charters of this kind were granted between the dates named. Under many of the acts referred to the state's indorsement was placed upon the bonds of the companies. In 1872 the general assembly entered an investigation to determine whether the state was bound upon all of the bonds upon which the state indorsement had been placed, and the result of this investigation was that the indorsement of the state upon the bonds of several railroad companies was by act of the general assembly declared to be null and void for several reasons. (See act 1872, pp. 5, 6, 7.)

Stopped Indorsement of Bonds.

In 1874 the general assembly passed an act repealing that part of all charters to railroad companies which provided for the state's indorsement upon the bonds of such companies. (Acts 1874, page 98.) In 1877 an amendment to the constitution of 1868 was adopted, declaring that the indorsement of the state upon the bonds of certain railroad companies were illegal and void and should never be paid. (See code 1882, page 1329.) (See also constitution 1877, paragraph 1, section 2, article 7, civil code, section 5898.) This was the condition of affairs in reference to the matter of state aid where the convention of 1877 met. The purpose of the constitution framed by that body was to provide that every valid bond of the state should be paid whether the state was liable thereon as principal or as indorser, but that the state should never incur any new debt by aiding in the construction of any work of public improvement. State aid was entirely prohibited for the future. The consequences of state aid in the past, wherever it has been lawfully granted to any railroad company, was to be recognized, and the debt due by the state on this account was to be treated as a part of the public debt of the state. It was the intention of the framers of the constitution that this should be true whether at the time that the constitution was adopted that the state had already become liable on account of state aid in the past, or might in the future become so liable.

The bonded debt of the state was never to be increased, except for the purpose of defending the state. The bonded debt using this term to include not only the debt the state owed at the time the constitution was adopted, whether as principal or indorser, but also whatever debt of that character it might thereafter owe on account of liabilities lawfully incurred before the constitution was adopted, was to be recognized as a valid debt against the state, and its payment was provided for. One source from which the framers of the constitution intended that the fund for payment of the bonded debt of the state was to be derived was from the sale of railroad property. The bonded debt of the state and the ownership of railroads by the state are no more intimately connected with each other in the history of this state than they are in the terms of the constitution. Ownership of railroads brought debt to the state. This property, when disposed of must, therefore, go to discharge the liabilities which its ownership has imposed.

This was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of the constitution, and railroad property acquired by the state as a result of state aid to railroads, must under the plain provisions of the constitution, be applied to the payment of the public debt, a portion of which has been incurred on account of the ownership of this class of property, and no other purpose whatever. The framers of the constitution of 1877 intended that the provision of that instrument should be exhaustive of the subject of state aid. There should be no state aid in the future, and debts incurred as a result of state aid in the past must be paid, as far as possible, by property which has come to the state as a result of state aid.

Legislature's Intention.

By an act approved December 31, 1893, it was provided, in order to make the apportionment of the common school fund provided in the act, "and in order to make quarterly payments to the teachers in the common schools of the state, the treasurer of the state is hereby authorized to draw, on the first day of April, on any funds in the treasury for teachers, or to any object of education, and to those objects only and in nowise to any other purpose. All payments from the treasury shall be paid from the fund appropriated for such purpose, and not from any other." Political code, section 199, (8). It is said that this section prohibits the treasurer from paying a claim against the school fund out of funds appropriated for other purposes, and that if the constitution prohibits the payment of such claims out of the public property fund, and this section prohibits the payment out of any other fund than the school fund, the act of 1897 has nothing upon which to operate. Of course, it will never be held unless from necessity that the general assembly has done either an absurd or a vain thing. The general assembly cannot violate the constitution, and repeals by implication are not favored. If, however, an act of the general assembly is capable of being construed in three ways, the first making it violative of the constitution, the second having the effect to repeal a former act by implication, and the third making the general assembly do an idle or a vain thing, either the second or third construction must be adopted, and as between these two it would seem that the second should prevail.

5. The warrants drawn upon the treasury in the present case were in the following form: "Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1901.—To the Treasurer of the State of Georgia: Pay to ——, or bearer, the sum of —— dollars for —— months, ending ——, 1901, and place to the account of the school fund." The code declares that the warrants drawn by the governor on the treasurer "shall always specify on what appropriation or fund" they are drawn. Political code, section 140. There was no language in any of the warrants involved in the present case which expressly directed the treasurer to use any part of the public property fund in the payment of such warrants. The warrants were drawn payable out of "the school fund," and were therefore payable out of that fund as derived from sources authorized by the constitution and the law. As the public property fund could never become a part of the school fund, if the mandate of the constitution was obeyed, it will not be presumed that the governor intended by these warrants that the treasurer should pay the same out of the funds in his hands, which the constitution distinctly declared should not be appropriated to such purposes. The law would construe these warrants to be drawn upon the school fund in the manner consistent with the fundamental law of the state, and the treasurer as in duty bound is ready and willing to appropriate to such of the warrants as the governor may direct, and that he has no funds to pay the balance of the warrants. This seems to us to be not only a proper but a complete and perfect answer to the application for mandamus.

Treasurer Authorized To Refuse.

The general assembly never having attempted to appropriate any part of the public property fund to the payment of the sums due by the state to the teachers in the common schools, and the governor never having drawn any warrant upon this fund for the payment of such sums, the treasurer was authorized to refuse to appropriate any part of the public property fund in the payment of the warrants which were presented to him, payable out of another fund. As we have reached the conclusion that the proceeds of the sale of the Northeastern railroad were a part of the public property fund, the refusal of the court erred in making a mandamus against the treasurer, compelling him to pay the warrants in question out of the purchase of the sale of that railroad.

As it is admitted by the plaintiff in error that there was in the treasury the sum of $77,294.83, which he had offered to appropriate to the payment of such of the warrants as the governor should direct, the court erred in making the mandamus absolute as to this amount. When a public officer has offered to perform a duty required of him by law, and it appears that he is ready and willing to perform, there should not be placed upon him the records of the court a mandamus absolute compelling him to do that which he has never refused to do, and is still willing to do. Under such circumstances, the granting of a mandamus absolute is not only unjust to the officer in question, but involves him in the cost of the proceeding, which should be borne by the opposite party.

The judge erred in making the mandamus absolute.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring, except Lewis, J., dissenting.

An Attorney General's Opinion.

7. The attorney general, in an opinion given to the state treasurer, advised him that under the act of 1897 he was authorized and directed to transfer $400,000 of the public property fund to the school fund, or at least so much thereof as may be needed to carry into effect the requirements of the statute providing for the payment of teachers." It is said that as the constitution creates the office of attorney general, and prescribes that it shall be his duty to act as the legal adviser of the executive department, any officer of that department acting under his advice will be protected, even if it should afterwards develop that the advice was erroneous; it being said that it would be unjust and unconscionable for the state to provide an executive officer with a legal adviser, and then hold such officer and his bondsmen liable for following the advice of such legal adviser. We have read carefully the opinion given by the attorney general to the state treasurer, and we also listened with interest and attention to the able argument made by the attorney general at the bar of this court, and have taken time to consider carefully the reasoning both of the written opinion and the oral argument.

But for the reasons which are set forth in the foregoing discussion, we have been compelled to take a different view of the matter from that presented by this able, learned and conscientious public officer, whose opinions are always clear and whose conclusions are generally correct. Even if it be conceded that the opinion of the attorney general, though erroneous, would have protected the treasurer and his bondsmen from liability, if the treasurer had paid the warrants presented to him out of the public property fund, an entirely different question is presented when it is sought by means of a writ of mandamus to compel the treasurer to act on this advice. Whether the treasurer would have been protected, if he had voluntarily paid out on the advice of the attorney general, a portion of the public property fund, is a question not involved in the present case. But certain it is that the courts should not by mandamus compel the custodian of the public fund of the state to pay out a portion thereof when such payments would be a violation of the fundamental law of the state.

Treasurer's Status Not Decided.

It was insisted in the argument that the state treasurer was an officer whose duty in regard to paying warrants was purely ministerial, and that he would not be heard to raise any question as to the unconstitutionality of an act of the general assembly in appropriating money; and also that being a subordinate executive officer of the state, he should not be heard to question the authority of the governor to draw a warrant upon the treasurer. Under this view we have taken of the case, these questions are not involved therein, and therefore no decision will be made as to any of them. If the general assembly had in terms appropriated the public property fund to the payment of sums due the teachers in the common schools of the state, and the governor had drawn warrants upon the treasurer directing him in terms to pay such sums out of the public property fund, and these warrants had been countersigned by the comptroller general, and the attorney general had advised the treasurer that he was authorized to pay such a warrant, then these questions would have been presented for decision.

But whether or not, if all these facts had existed, the treasurer and the sureties on his bond would have been protected, if the treasurer had paid the warrants, or whether or not the treasurer would have been permitted to question the validity of an act of the general assembly making the appropriation, or the correctness of the opinion of the attorney general, are questions which we do not think are presented in any way by the present record, and for that reason we will not now undertake to determine any of them. The general assembly has simply provided that the school fund shall be applied in payment of the amounts due the teachers in the common schools. The governor intending upon the treasurer for his action in refusing him to pay these amounts out of the school fund. The treasurer has answered that he has a given amount less than a sum necessary to pay the warrants in full, is ready and willing to appropriate to such of the warrants as the governor may direct, and that he has no funds to pay the balance of the warrants. This seems to us to be not only a proper but a complete and perfect answer to the application for mandamus.

About the Fire.

An adjustment of the loss incident to the fire which nearly destroyed my entire stock of shoes, Friday, May 31st, has been made.

The damaged stock has been disposed of, and has been shipped out of the city, and it is my intention to again open the store at the same stand within the next thirty days, with a new stock—better and more complete than ever before.

Orders to this end are being placed every day with leading makers, and when ready to open, I confidently expect to be able to show—not only a splinter new stock from A to Z, but a stock which will meet the demands of every critical and exacting shoe buyer, as the dealings with such a trade for the last twenty years has suggested.

At this time, I wish to thank my friends for the many expressions of regret at my misfortune, and to assure them that my future efforts will be such as will merit a continued confidence and good will.

Jas. E. Carlton,
36 Whitehall St.

Burlington Route

"AROUND THE CIRCLE."

The "circle" trip in Colorado is the finest scenic tour in America or Europe.

It embraces Denver, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, The Royal Gorge, Marshall Pass, Black Canon of the Gunnison, Ouray-Silverton stage ride, and a hundred other wonders---with stop-over privileges.

VERY LOW COLORADO EXCURSION RATES ALL SUMMER.

For illustrated publications on Scenic Colorado, her health resorts, stopping places, railroad rates, etc., apply at City Ticket Office, Burlington Route, No. 5 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

J. N. MERRILL, Gen. Sou. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Summer Quarter, Chicago University.

All teachers and their friends who expect to attend the Summer Quarter, Chicago university, should communicate at once with Professor C. B. Gibson, at Columbus, or with Brooks Morgan, D. P. A., Southern railway, Atlanta, in regard to the trip.

A large party is now being formed to leave Atlanta Monday in special coach and sleeper for Chicago. This party will go via Southern railway, taking the daylight ride, so as to have an opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery along the Queen and Crescent route between Chattanooga and Cincinnati, the beautiful Emory river, the Sphinx, the Palisade, High bridge, the highest railway bridge in the world, thence through the Blue Grass region and Lexington, passing in full view of the famous monument of the great commoner, Henry Clay. The party will come into Atlanta Saturday and Sunday, stop at the Kimball house, where special arrangements have been made to take care of the teachers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

HEALTH BOARD MEETS.

Holds Short Session and Discusses Options on Property for Stables. No Action Taken.

The board of health held a short session yesterday afternoon. The members of the board discussed the matter of securing options on some property near the crematory on which it is intended to build stables for the sanitary department. The question was discussed informally and no action was taken. The board adjourned without transacting any business. Another meeting will be held in a short time, when the matter will be gone into carefully and decided.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

MARKET WAS VERY STRONG

Advance in Cotton Chiefly in the Near Months.

LIVERPOOL VERY BULLISH

Ready To Respond to Favorable News from This Side—Stocks Were Stagnant.

New York, June 12.—Summer months passed through another trying ordeal in cotton speculative markets today. Locally the situation appeared to have grown decidedly stronger over night. On the first call the market was quiet with prices unchanged to 3 points lower, the latter resulting from light profit taking. Outside buying then made its appearance and turned the market upward. Active room covering set in and through the rest of the morning's session the market displayed pronounced strength. July worked up to 8.28 and August to 7.68, after which selling for profit taking and a turn caused a slight reaction. Late cables portrayed a readiness on Liverpool's part to respond to anything in the way of bull developments here and at the close that market was very steady at nearly the best figures of the day. Under selling for outside account and a withdrawal of early buyers, the local market worked off to 8.18 for July and 7.60 for August soon after midday, but soon turned strong on a fresh scare of shorts and the appearance of big buying orders from the south and the west. Trading became very active and for the rest of the day the market exhibited emphatic strength. The new crop positions did not follow the advance in near months fully, owing to the improved character of crop news. Receipts at the ports were very heavy, but had been discounted. The close was steady with prices net unchanged to 8 points higher.

New Orleans Cotton Market Review.

New Orleans, June 12.—Cotton in fair demand, closing steady. Factors, encouraged by the improvement in both spots and contracts and increased activity at Liverpool, were bidding back for a further advance, which buyers were unwilling to pay. A feature of the day was the amount of high grade cotton on the tables. There has been a comparative scarcity of the better quality of the staple for some time past and the bulk of offerings have consisted of the medium and lower grades. But today conditions are reversed, the better grades being in abundant supply, while buyers seeking anything below middling find some difficulty in supplying their needs. Sales 4,400 bales, including 1,800 to arrive. Quotations 1-16c higher.

There was a moderately brisk line of trading in the future cotton market today. The fluctuations were sufficiently rapid and wide to keep the floor busy and enable room traders to move to advantage. Liverpool was reflectively strong. Yesterday's sharp advance on this side caused a flutter in the English market that sent spots up 2-32d and worked an improvement of 5-64d to 6-64d on contracts. But American operators were not inclined to pay much attention to Liverpool. This market opened down 2 to 4 points, advanced 5 to 9 points immediately after the first call, and then under pressure of realizing sales fell away again, then rallied and finally closed with June 8 points higher; July 7, August 10, September 10 and the other months 1 to 3 points higher than last evening.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 12.—There has been more business doing today than for some time past. The demand for prints in staple lines has been good, business in ginghams being moderate. Brown sheetings and drills are firmer on export makes. Bleached cottons unchanged. Coarse colored cottons quiet. Men's wear woolens and worsteds firm on staple lines. Dressed goods quiet and still irregular.

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale	Closing Bid and Asked.
June	8 15	8 24	8 15	8 24	8 22-23
July	8 18	8 28	8 18	8 26	8 25-26
August	7 61	7 70	7 60	7 70	7 69-70
September	7 20	7 27	7 20	7 27	7 26-27
October	7 16	7 21	7 16	7 20	7 20-
November	7 13	7 17	7 13	7 17	7 16-18
December	7 15	7 20	7 14	7 20	7 18-20
January	7 19	7 22	7 19	7 22	7 21-22
February	7 19	7 19	7 19	7 19	7 21-23
March	7 21	7 22	7 21	7 22	7 24-26
April					
May					

Futures closed barely steady.

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	7 72	December	6 85
July	7 71	January	6 85
August	7 45	February	6 90
September	6 98	March	
October	6 86	April	
November	6 85	May	

Cotton Futures steady.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, June 12—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot fair demand prices 3-32d lower; American middling fair 5 1-32; good middling 4 27-32; middling 4 19-32; low middling 4 3-8; good ordinary 4 1-8; ordinary 3 7-32.

The sales of the day were 10,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,000 American.

Receipts 1,000 bales, including 600 American.

Futures opened and closed quiet.

	Open'g.	Closing.
June	4 37-64	4 28 Sellers
June-July	4 37-64	4 27 Buyers
July-August	4 37-64	4 27 Sellers
August-September	4 29-64	4 21 Sellers
September	4 59-64	4 21 Sellers
October	4 10-64	4 03 Buyers
October-November	4 07-64	4 01 Buyers
November-December	3 05-64	3 62 Buyers
December-January	3 06-64	3 62 Buyers

Futures closed steady.

Movement at the Ports.

New York, June 12.—Cotton closed steady 1-16 higher; middling uplands 8¾; gulf 8¾; sales 900 bales.

Galveston, June 12.—Cotton steady; middling 8; sales 1,733; receipts 1,609; stock 57,762.

Mobile, June 12.—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; receipts 3; stock 7,947.

Savannah, June 12.—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; sales 401; receipts 814; stock 32,109.

Charleston, June 12.—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; receipts 24; stock 4,792.

Wilmington, June 12.—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; receipts 7; stock 6,132.

Norfolk, June 12.—Cotton firm; middling 8; sales 469; receipts 832; stock 16,285.

Baltimore, June 12.—Cotton nominal; middling 8¼; receipts 312; stock 5,720.

Boston, June 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; receipts net 240; gross 1,251.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Cotton firm; middling 8¼; receipts 32; stock 2,474.

St. Louis, June 12.—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; receipts 850; stock 71,932.

Memphis, June 12.—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; receipts 130; shipments 639; sales 1,150; stock 70,116.

New Orleans, June 12.—Cotton firm; sales 4,400; middling 8; receipts 7,265; stock 111,-365.

Consolidated statement—Receipts net 39,305, exports, Great Britain 21,858, France 2,557, continent 46,656. Stock 398,289.

C. W. Lee & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New York, June 12.—Yesterday's firmness was repeated today with the attention of the pit centered in August. July advanced more in the face of heavy selling by insiders. There was a repetition of yesterday's buying in August at the opening of the market, which caused that option to go up 8 points. It begins to look very much like a general covering movement in August, such as took place in July some time ago, shorts driven out of July by the talk of a corner having taken refuge in August. There is every reason to believe that over 250,000 bales of cotton in the south has been hedged in August here. All or nearly all of the speculative short interest is now concentrated in that month. The option in New Orleans is selling above August here, rather a precarious situation for short selling. The local market seems to have resolved itself into something like this: July is being held by the long interest in that month and rumor has it that a prominent exporter has settled rather than attempt to bring cotton from the south here. With southern spot markets firm and showing a tendency to advance, the July position is not a safe sale. The short interest in August is so large and the difference between July and August is so great that present conditions favor an advance rather than a severe break in that month, so long as the July interest is in control and as for the new crop it cannot change our position. We believe that a protracted period of the most favorable weather will be required to bring about a decline in fall months from the 7-cent level.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, June 12, 1901.

Stations of Atlanta District and State of Weather.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Atlanta, cloudy	88	66	.00
Chattanooga, clear	90	68	.03
Columbus, cloudy	88	73	.00
Gainesville, cloudy	89	66	.00
Greenville, cloudy	86	64	.00
Griffin, cloudy	94	67	.00
Macon, cloudy	88	72	.00
Newnan, cloudy	88	68	.00
Rome, part cloudy	92	62	T
Spartanburg, cloudy	91	68	.00
Toccoa, cloudy	88	65	.10
West Point, part cloudy	90	68	.00

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

Central Station.	No. reporting.	District Averages. Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Rainfall (inches and hundredths).
Atlanta	12	88	68	.01
Augusta	10	88	70	.06
Charleston	4	86	70	T
Galveston	29	90	70	.00
Little Rock	13	94	66	.20
Memphis	15	92	66	.24
Mobile	10	94	68	.01
Montgomery	7	92	68	.00
New Orleans	14	94	68	.02
Savannah	10	88	70	.24
Vicksburg	10	94	68	T
Wilmington	10	90	70	.02

T indicates inappreciable rainfall.

Remarks—Light showers have occurred over the greater portion of the belt, although in Texas there has been no rainfall in the past twenty-four hours. The temperature continues high.

Note—The average maximum and minimum temperature and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at the time of observation.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Southern Cotton Mills Stocks.

Furnished by Hugh MacRae & Co., Wilmington, N. C., for the week, ending June 11, 1901.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	....	93
Aiken Manufacturing Co., S. C.	92	99½
American Spinning Co., S. C.	....	102
Anderson Cotton Mills, S. C.	....	129
Arcade Cotton Mills, S. C.	....	100
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	....	120
Augusta Factory, Ga.	....	81½
Avondale Mills, Ala.	80	....
Belton Mills, S. C.	....	103½
Bennettsville Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	100
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.	148	155
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	185
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	....	120
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	119	....
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	100
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	90	102
Eagle and Phenix Mills, Ga.	100	....
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	114	116½
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	103
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., S. C.	114	118½
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	113½
Granby Cotton Mills, S. C.	102	....
Granby Cotton Mills, 1st pfd.	103	107½
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	163	167
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	98	102½
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	105
Henderson Cotton Mills, N. C.	225	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	200	206
John P. King Mfg. Co., Ga.	....	102
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	112½
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	148
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	101	106
Loray Mills, N. C.	....	92
Louise Mills, N. C.	104	104
Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Va.	125	130
Lynchburg Cotton Mills, pfd.	145	150
Manchester Cotton Mills, S. C.	....	116½
Mayo Mills, N. C.	....	130
McColl Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	118
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	122
Odell Mfg. Co., N. C.	104	108½
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	103½
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	200
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	173	185
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	....
Raleigh Cotton Mills, N. C.	115	....
Richard Cotton Mills, S. C.	105	110
Richland Cotton Mills, pfd.	101	105
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	....	101
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	....	81
Southern Cotton Mills, N. C.	97	100½
Spartan Mills, S. C.	130	140
Trion Mfg. Co., Ga.	125	135
Tucapau Mills Co., S. C.	130	....
Union Cotton Mills, S. C.	135	150
Union Cotton Mills, pfd.	103	103
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	106½
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	....
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	105	....
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	....	120
Wilmington Cotton Mills N. C., pfd.	100	105
Wiscassett Mills, N. C.	115	....

A. Brittin & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New Orleans, June 12.—Liverpool failing to give full response as the advance of the American market yesterday warranted, the market in consequence opened with a decline of about 2 points. The opening proved to be about the lowest of the day. From the early hour it was manifest that sellers for the short account were scarce and orders to buy were met with increasing competition throughout. The New York market was disturbed by the July manipulation and buying by shorts to cover, owing to favorable weather prevailing generally over the belt. The disposition to look to the fall and winter months is quite pronounced, but sharply held in check by fear of manipulation in July and August, which would naturally, to a degree, affect values on the distant deliveries. This, as we say, acts as a restraining influence to free selling. It is fruitless to give expression to any opinion as regards the chance of manipulation of the summer months or the final success of such a movement. If attempted, it all depends on the number of outstanding contracts, the amount of money behind the movement and the caprice of those who hold the contracts. In view of the possibility of manipulation, we beg to inform our friends we do not wish to execute selling orders of July or August contracts. The posting of the spot market, quoting an advance of 1-16 and sales of 4,400 bales, including an amount to arrive, gave a very firm tone to the close, which was near the highest of the day.

H. & B. Beer's Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, June 12.—Liverpool advices this morning were not up to expectations and our market opened 2 to 3 points off, but manipulation in New York became apparent soon after and caused steadiness here. In the afternoon prices improved further on the clique's buying and bulling July and August in New York, causing shorts to cover freely of these positions in our market. New York parties under the July deal appear to be turning their attention to August also, and it looks dangerous to trade in that market in the summer positions. The movement is again very large today, and we continue to hear of round lots in the small towns, which would indicate more cotton to be marketed in the country to be sold before the advent of the next crop than in any preceding year, and we think it would be well for spot holders to realize on this advance, as any collapse in the deal in New York would render sales of low grade cotton difficult. Spots were quoted 1-16 up, middling 8c with good sales. The weather map was very favorable today, but its influence was lost on a manipulated market. From all over the belt our advices regarding crops show great improvement, and a continuation of favorable weather should manifest itself in lower prices for distant months.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 12.—The advance in this market yesterday met a full response at Liverpool when business was resumed here, today, although the bear clique had anticipated otherwise. New York opened a shade lower, which was decidedly disappointing to the shorts who had calculated on a sharp reaction. Soon after the opening the temper was to support the market and the tendency was higher. Crop accounts are decidedly mixed, but the consensus of opinion is that the hot weather now prevailing, with the temperature around the nineties after the long spell of wet weather, must prove disastrous to the plant and that this fact cannot fail to be recognized before long. Current public reports indicate 81 degrees temperature early in the day at a number of points. Rain was reported only at Memphis, Chattanooga, Savannah, Amarillo and Augusta, but in no instance did it exceed .22 inch. The mill situation is being widely discussed and the expectation is that buying from this source cannot long be delayed if present prices are maintained for any length of time. Nervousness is displayed by some spinners, despite a pretense of faith in the crop prospects and ability to pull through until the new crop begins to move on a free scale. Interest centered in July and August most of the day, 6 to 8 points advance being established during the early morning. Sellers were reluctant to come in and bulls were in full control for the time being, but the movement came to a halt before a great while. Spots advanced 1-16 and futures 3 to 5 points at Liverpool. Receipts were remarkably heavy, some 14,000, against 2,400 last year, but these included Brunswick clearance of 4,000.

Did You Order That

BUDWEISER BEER?

(The Best Beer That's Brewed Anywhere.)

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,

Both 'Phones. No. 9 N. PRYOR ST.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, June 12.—Futures opened with considerable show of animation, trading being heavier than for some days; prices were unchanged to 3 points lower on indifferent response from Liverpool, that market being up only 5-64 on near, 2-64 on the more distant positions; spots up 1-16 higher; sales 8,000. Our market developed a distinct upward tendency after the call, and shorts were the principal buyers. Stop orders were caught on the rise, which accelerated the upward movement. Reports from the belt were far from satisfactory, and although light rains had fallen in only a few localities, there were numerous complaints of the poor condition of the plant, which caused the shorts to become alarmed at their position. With the exception of small reactions on profit taking sales, the market had an upward tendency during the entire session, and the close was steady near the best, 1 to 8 points net higher, the summer months showing the greatest gains.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 12.—Liverpool did not show the strength expected, though it was recognized that the market could not be expected to follow the sudden fluctuations of this when they were due to the July situation. Our market opened practically unchanged and then advanced on a July-August covering demand. July's were for sale all day, in a quiet manner supplying the shorts, and it was believed the supply must come from the contracted long interest. All sorts of rumors regarding a settlement are current through the ability of brokers to clear their contracts. This appears to be the basis of the report. Opinions differ widely regarding the position of the people holding they have increased their interest, while others believe the most have sold a large amount to enable the contracts to clear. Outside of this manipulation the factors are not bullish. Weather conditions are favorable and the movement is very large. Reports are coming from Texas of the appearance of a large number of the Mexican weevil.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, June 12.—The stock market fell into semi-stagnation during the latter part of the day, and the gains which were established in the morning were pretty generally wiped out under the dribble of selling orders which came upon a market bare of demand. Various points of strength made their appearance during the day, but they lost their their influence in sustaining prices. The more cheerful feeling in London this morning was quite a noticeable influence in the opening dealings. Rumors have been persistent for several days now that peace is approaching in South Africa. To appreciate the importance of an adjustment of the long drawn out struggle there, that is, for the world of capital, it must be borne in mind what enormous demands the British government makes on accumulated capital for the conduct of the war, as well as the absolute cutting off of an important proportion of the world's gold product while the war lasts. The large disbursements by the government on war account, combined with transfers of Russian deposits from Paris, is what has given the London money market its present ease and has led to some expectation that the governors of the bank of England will further reduce the minimum discount rate at tomorrow's weekly session. A 10 per cent installment, amounting to $30.000.000, of the subscriptions to the new consol issue is due on Tuesday next, June 18th, and the demand for money which will result is a factor against the reduction in the bank rate. In the local market the London influence soon spent itself.

The most notable features of the market were Missouri Pacific and Pennsylvania, which each rose as much as 2½ at one time. The supposition in the street is that the Missouri Pacific will meet next Monday and put the stock on a 5 per cent basis. Stocks of affiliated companies showed some sympathy, especially the Denver stocks. The movement in Pennsylvania was due to today's reports of the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel Company by the railroad company to safeguard its steel rail supply. The United States Steel stocks were rather significantly heavy, but the stocks of independent companies shot up in a striking manner. The movement in Colorado Fuel was sensational, the extreme rise reaching 15½, and the jumps between sales reaching as much as 2½ points. A violent reaction left the stock only 8½ net gain. Tennessee Coal rose 4½, and the American Car stocks, the Republic Iron and Steel stocks, Sloss-Sheffield and Smelting between 1 and 2 points. The dealings in Colorado Lead continued to show the effect of expected benefits from Standard Oil control of American Linseed, The New York public utilities were strong in the hope of relief from the provision of the franchise tax. Northwestern preferred recovered 7 points of yesterday's 13-point loss. Movements of any significance outside these stocks were confined to a few rarely active stocks.

The preliminary statement of the May exports of agricultural products, showing an increase over May of last year of over $11,000,000, and the government's weekly crop bulletin, reporting needed rains in the districts shown to be suffering by the monthly report of June 1, seemed to warrant an assumption of increased values for securities, but they had little effect in checking the drooping tendency from the opening high level, and the price changes for the day are somewhat mixed between gains and losses and are small in all cases outside of the special features indicated.

Mexican Central income bonds were heavily bought, but the general bond market was dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,965,000.

Total sales of stocks today were 643,300 shares, including: Atchison, 13,100; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 26,100; Erie, 16,100; Louisville and Nashville, 7,200; Manhattan, 20,100; Metropolitan Street railway, 9,600; Pennsylvania, 109,500; Reading, 6,200; Southern Pacific, 21,200; Texas Pacific, 9,600; Union Pacific, 17,200; Amalgamated Copper, 11,800; American Car and Foundry, 24,100; American Tobacco, 11,500; Brooklyn, 24,900; Colorado Fuel, 18,300; Continental Tobacco, 7,600; National Lead, 16,900; Republic Steel, 10,900; Sugar, 32,500; Tennessee Coal, 14,700; United States Steel, 40,800; United States Steel preferred, 6,900.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Money on call steady at 2½@3; last loan, 3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88⅜ for demand and at $4.85⅝ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.86@4.86½ and $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¼.

Silver certificates nominally 60c.

Bar silver, 59⅝c.

Mexican dollars, 47½c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds irregular.

RAILWAY STOCKS

Atchison	86¼	Manhattan L	121⅜
do preferred	102⅞	Metro. Street Ry	173
Baltimore & Ohio	103¾	American Cotton	28¾
do preferred	95	Mexican Nat'l	11
Canada Pacific	104	Minn. & St. Louis	94
Canada Southern	68½	Missouri Pacific	122⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	Mo., Kansas & Tex	31¼
Chic. & Alton	48½	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	64
do. preferred	81¼	New Jersey Cent	160
C., B. & Q	196½	New York Central	155
Chic. Ind. & L	39⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	33¾
do preferred	73	do preferred	89
Chicago & East Ill.	120	Northern Pacific	120
Chic. Great West.	23¾	do. preferred	98¼
do. pref. A	82¼	Ontario & Western	37⅜
do. pref. B	50½	Pennsylvania	152⅛
Chicago & N. W	195	Reading	45¾
Rock Island	166⅛	do. 1st preferred	78¼
Chic. Term. & Tr	22⅛	do. 2d preferred	55¼
do. preferred	43¾	St. Louis & S. F.	47¼
C. C. C. & St. L	85⅛	do. 1st preferred	86
Colo. Southern	15¾	do. 2d preferred	73
do. 1st preferred	51	St. L. & I. W.	35¾
do. 2d preferred	22¾	do. preferred	69
Del. & Hudson	167½	St. Paul	166
Del. L. & W.	235	do. preferred	187
Den. & Rio Grande	52¾	Southern Railway	33⅛
do. preferred	91	do. preferred	87
Erie (new)	43⅜	Texas & Pacific	48
do. 1st pref.	70	Tol., St. L. & West.	32½
do. 2d pref.	55⅛	do 1st preferred	38
Great Nor. pref.	165¾	Union Pacific	107¾
Hocking Valley	53¾	do. preferred	89¾
do. preferred	77½	Wabash	24
Illinois Central	143	do. preferred	43½
Iowa Central	25¾	Wheel & L. E.	19⅛
do. preferred	65	do. 2d preferred	33
Lake Erie & W.	58	Wisconsin Cent.	20
do. preferred	120	do. preferred	78
Louisville & Nash.	109⅛		

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	180	United States	90
American	198	Wells Fargo	155

MISCELLANEOUS

Amal. Copper	121⅜	National Salt	44¼
Am. Car Fdy	32⅝	do. preferred	77
do. preferred	86¾	North American Co	92
Am. Linseed Oil	22⅜	Pacific Coast	66
do. preferred	52	Pacific Mail	41
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	58¾	People's Gas	115¼
do. preferred	99¾	Pressed Steel Car	44¾
American Tobacco	139½	do. preferred	86¾
Anaconda Mining	48⅜	Pullman Palace	203⅛
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	81⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel	20
Col. F. & Iron	107¾	do. preferred	76¼
Consol. Gas	202	Sugar	140¾
Cont. Tobacco	68¾	T. C. & Iron	62⅞
do. preferred	122	Union Bag & Paper	15¾
General Electric	247	do. preferred	71¼
Glucose Sugar	57	U. S. Leather	13¾
Hocking Coal	24¼	do. preferred	80
International Paper	22	U. S. Rubber	20¾
do. preferred	78	do. preferred	62¼
Intern'l Power	97	U. S. Steel	48¼
La Clede Gas	85	do. preferred	98⅜
National Biscuit	45	Western Union	93¾
National Lead	24		

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg. wh'n is	106¼	L. & N. unified 4s	103¾
do. coupon	107¼	M. K. & T. 2ds	84¾
U. S. 3s reg.	109	M., K. & T. 4s	99¼
do. 3s coupon	109	N. Y. Central 1sts	107¾
U. S. new 4s reg.	139	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	132
do. coupon	135	Northern Pac. 3s	72¾
U. S. old 4s reg.	112¾	do. 4s	105¼
do. coupon	112¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106⅝
U. S. 5s reg.	108¾	Nor. & Western 4s	102¾
do. coupon	108¾	Oregon Nav. 1sts	109
District 3.65s	125½	do. 4s	103
Atchison 4s	104	O. S. Line 6s	128
do. adj. 4s	98	Gen. con. 5s	120
Canada So. 2ds	108¾	Reading 4s	98
Cent. of Ga. 1sts	106	Rio G. W. 1sts	102
do. 1st inc.	70¼	St. L. & M. con. 5s	117¼
do. 2d inc.	29	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	136¼
C. & O. 4½s	108	St. Paul consols	184
do. 5s	120¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Chic. & N. W. con. 7s	142¾	do. 5s	119¾
do. S. F. deb. 5s	122	Sou. Pacific 4s	93⅜
Chicago Term. 4s	96	Southern Ry. 5s	118¾
Col. Mid. 4s	89¼	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	64
D. & R. G. 4s	90	Tex. & P. 1st inc.	116¼
D. & R. G. 4s	103¾	do 2d	99
East Tenn. 1st	....	Union Pacific 4s	106
Erie general 4s	90	Wabash 1sts	118
F. W. & D. 1sts	107⅜	do 2ds	111
Gen. Electric 5s	165⅜	West Shore 4s	114
Iowa Cent. 1sts	116	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	91¼
L. & N. C. & L. 1sts	....	Virginia Centuries	96¾

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, June 12.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The stock market today was quiet, but the tone was decidedly cheerful. Consols continued to harden. The possibility that the bank rate will be reduced to 3 per cent tomorrow was discussed, but it is not generally thought a reduction will be made. London started in by buying a fair amount of American stocks. Then New York, which started a selling movement, especially in Atchison, checked the advance. Pennsylvania, however, spurted later, and on the curb after the market closed prices improved. The account proved considerably larger than a fortnight ago, general contango being 4¾ and Denver preferred 5.

Money on call crept down to ⅞ per cent, with bills steady.

The bank of England bought £5,000 gold in bars.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
American Tobacco	140¼	140⅝	139¼	140	139¼
Am. Sugar Ref	141¾	141⅝	140	141	140¾
Atchison	87	87½	86	86¼	86⅛
do. preferred	103	103¼	102¼	102¼	102⅛
Balt. and Ohio	109	109½	109	109¼	109¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	80	82	79⅜	81¾	81⅝
Third Avenue	....	....	....	....	130
Bur. & Quincy	196¾	197½	196¼	196½	196¼
C., C. C. & St. L	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅛	85¾
Ches. & Ohio	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....	68¾
Del. & Hudson	167	167	167	167	167
Cons. Tobacco	69½	69⅞	68¾	68¾	69⅛
do. preferred	123	123	122¼	122½	122
Con. Gas	219¼	222	219¼	222	....
Gen. Electric	247	247	246¼	246½	247
Chic. Great West.	23¼	24	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	160
Mex. Kan. & Tex	64	64⅛	64	64	64
So. Pacific	60	60⅝	58	59¾	59⅞
Louisv. & Nash	109¾	109⅞	108¾	108¾	109¼
Manhattan L	123	123	121¼	121⅜	121⅜
Manhattan	119	122	119	121⅛	121⅜
Mo. Pacific	122¼	123⅜	122	122¾	122¾
Met. Street Ry	171¼	173¼	170½	173¾	173
National Lead	23¾	25¼	23¾	24½	24¼
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
do. preferred	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central	153¾	155¼	153¾	155¾	155
Northwestern	....	....	....	....	195
Pennsylvania	151⅞	153⅜	151⅛	153	152⅝
Pacific Mail	42	42	42	42	41
People's Gas	116	116	115¾	115½	115¾
Reading	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45⅝
Rock Island	167½	167¾	166	166	166
Southern Ry	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¼	33⅜
do. preferred	87	87⅛	87	87⅜	87
St. Paul	167½	168¼	165⅞	166¼	166½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	59	64¼	59	62¾	62⅜
U. S. Leather com.	13⅝	14	13¾	14	13⅝
Union Pacific	107	109¼	106¾	107¾	107⅜
do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90	90	89¾
Western Union	94	94¾	94	94¾	94⅛
Wabash pref.	44¼	44⅞	43¾	44	43⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	27¾	30¾	27¾	30	29¾
Nor. & Western	54	54	53¾	54	53¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	....	89¼
U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	....	20¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	....	62
Reading 1st prfd	78¾	78¾	78	78¾	78¼
do. 2d preferred	55¼	55½	55	55¼	55¼
Illinois Central	143¾	143¾	143	143	....
U. S. Steel	49¾	50¼	48¾	49	49¼
do. preferred	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	98⅜

*Ex-div. 1¾ per cent. †Ex-div. 1. ‡Ex-div. 1.

Ware & Leland's Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New York, June 12.—London came strong, which gave the market a good sendoff, but activity was lacking except in a few stocks, with sales to noon of 434,000. Missouri Pacific was absorbed by pool brokers, while shorts were obliged to bid for the stock. There will be a directors' meeting on Monday next, when important developments are looked for. Pennsylvania having bought a large tract of coal land, as well as having absorbed the Pennsylvania Steel Company, created the buying of the stock, followed by a liberal advance. Selling appeared in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison and St. Paul, while Colorado was in good request. Rumor bought Manhattan. Steel common opened up on London buying, but met with selling, thought to be for Keene, which gave rise to talk of manipulation in the stock. Sugar was sold down, but after the heavy decline that has lately taken place it would appear as if a large short interest had been created, which would suggest a good recovery. Car Foundry was in demand on buying by railroad interests. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel and Iron are valuable properties, and the connection with Republic Steel may be consolidated or taken over by United States Steel connections. There was enough in both the ores to create interest, and it would not be surprising to witness a period of old-time activity in Tennessee Coal and Iron. Sentiment was rather bullish on tractions, although full advances were not maintained, room traders' transactions forming a large share of the day's business. Sentiment among professionals continues bearish.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, June 12.—The stock market opened strong and active, largely in sympathy with the material advances shown in the London prices for American stocks. Little of general importance, indeed, transpired over night with any bearing on the market situation. One piece of news of particular importance, however, was the purchase by the Pennsylvania railroad of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and this matter was reflected in a rapid rise in Pennsylvania stock upon the opening of business. The United States Steel issues were not particularly affected by the news in question, but continued to fluctuate within very narrow limits.

The conspicuous features of the market were again the Gould stocks, under the lead of Missouri Pacific, the opening prices for Missouri Pacific extended fully 2 points above last night's final figures. Texas Pacific advanced somewhat in sympathy. The announcement that the holders of the Missouri Pacific 5 per cent convertible bonds intended to transfer their investment into the stock was regarded as being of particular significance, and accounted for much of this morning's advance. Other active features of the market were Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande issues, St. Paul and the Atchison shares.

The American Tobacco issues continued active in the indust

WORK FOR PRESS WOMEN OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT

Coming Meeting of Georgia Association to be Important One.

ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS ANNOUNCED

Marriage of Miss Miles and Mr. Goldsmith, Which Occurred at First Baptist Church Last Night, Was a Beautiful One.

MRS. WILLIAM KING, president of the Georgia Woman's Press Club, announces that the annual meeting of the press club will be held in Atlanta Wednesday and Thursday, June 19th and 20th. The meeting will be one of unusual importance, for besides the business and topics generally discussed at the annual meetings, it is stated that a movement will be made to induce the press women of the state to unite in the indorsement of a number of movements, which are supposed to be of vital interest to them. Delegates will be elected to the next biennial of Woman's Clubs to convene in Los Angeles, these delegates to go instructed to vote on certain measures that are being anticipated as the "live issues" of the forthcoming biennial. Delegates will also be elected to the international congress of press women to convene in Buffalo September 4, 1901.

The resolutions sent out by the Cantabrigia Club, of Massachusetts, which resolutions protest against the drawing of the color line in the general federation of clubs, will be acted upon by the Georgia press women, and they will discuss, too, the practicability of indorsing as a body the several bills, the cause of which the Georgia women will espouse at the next meeting of the legislature. The election of officers will take place and a plan of work will be suggested for the ensuing year.

Mrs. William King, president of the club, was seen yesterday, and when asked about the forthcoming meeting of Georgia's women writers, remarked: "It will be an unusually interesting meeting, not only as to the programme arranged for the regular sessions and the number of clever men and women to participate in the programme, but because of certain questions of great importance that will be brought before the body for discussion, and upon which decision one way or the other will be of distinctive significance."

"What are these questions?" was the one put to Mrs. King. "The sessions will be open to all those interested," she said, "and all may come and hear them; but I do not mind stating that I will urge upon the press women that as an organized body they take some action in the matter of those bills which will be brought before the next legislature, in which the women of the state are particularly interested.

"In acting upon the matter in a body it will obligate individual members to use their pens whenever opportunity presents itself to support any movement that may be understood to stand for progress, philanthropy or development in any principle or principles that call for the interest and work of woman.

"I consider that no question that will come before us is more important than that of the election of a delegate to the next biennial, which, in many instances, will be a most interesting one. At this biennial there will probably be issues sprung that will require that our representation be of the strongest kind, and if the Georgia Woman's Press Club remains in the federation, it must be as an active factor, ready to support any or all movements that stand for the best interests of American women.

"I will urge, too, that our club be represented at the Congress of Press Women to be held in Buffalo, for there will be an unusually brilliant coterie of press women there at the time, and Georgia should be ably represented.

"Did I receive a copy of the resolutions sent out by the members of the Cantabrigia Club, of Massachusetts? Yes," continued Mrs. King, "and as the resolutions were sent to me in my official capacity, I will have to bring them before my club; so you see we will have some discussion pertaining to the 'color line' the resolutions referred to, dealing with that subject and its relation to the general federation. But it would be impossible to tell you how many important questions will come before the meeting, and I am only positive about what is on the regular programme which you have."

The programme is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 10 O'CLOCK.

Piano solo, "Polonaise," E major, No. 2, Liszt—Miss Gertrude Louise Westmoreland.

Prayer—Rev. Dr. Byrd.

Vocal solo, "Rose Songs," Jessie Gaynor—Miss Rose White Steinhagen.

Address of Welcome—Mrs. A. H Smith, Atlanta.

Response—Miss Rosa Woodbury, Athens.

Violin solo, Second Polonaise Brilliante, Wieniawski—Miss Dorothy Whitcomb.

Address—Mrs. Mary E. Bryan.

Fraternal greetings.

State Federation—Mrs. O. A. Granger, Cartersville, Ga.

City Federation—Mrs. J. L. Eyers, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Woman's Club—Mrs. Clarence Johnson.

Athens Woman's Club—Miss Valeria Frazer.

Daughters of the Confederacy—Mrs. Joseph Raine, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama Woman's Press Club—Mrs. George Ball.

Tennessee Woman's Press Club—Mrs. Page, Nashville, Tenn.

WEDNESDAY 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Symposium—Led by Mrs. Julia Iverson Patten.

Subjects discussed by prominent women: "Is an Ideal Newspaper Possible?" "What Constitutes Printable News?" "Opportunities in Journalism." "Magazine Work and How to Make It Pay."

Reception from 7 to 5 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Richard A. Ellis, West End.

WEDNESDAY 8 P. M.

"Toy Symphony," Haydn—Pupils of the Evelyn Jackson music school, Mr. Will Vaughan, director.

Address—Major Livingston Mims.

Vocal solo, (a) "The Bandolero," Leslie Stuart; (b) "Love is a Bubble," Allitsen; (c) "Hour of Sweet Repose," Howe—Mr. Edward G. Warner.

Address—Miss Julia Flisch, Milledgeville, Ga.

Address, "Material for Literature in the South"—Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, Clarkston, Ga.

Violin solo, (a) "Adante," from Concerto by Mendelssohn; (b) "Gipsie Air," Tschetschuilh—Miss Theodora Morgan.

Address, "Social Service"—Mrs. Emma Moffett Tynge, New York city.

Address, "Gift of Freedom"—Mrs. Edward Brown, Atlanta, Ga.

Vocal solo, "He Is Good—He Is Kind," "Aria from Herobide," by Massenett—Mrs. Sam Burbank.

Speakers introduced by Mrs. Caroline S. Mahoney.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, 10 A. M.

Business meeting.

Reception from 5 to 7 p. m. by the Atlanta Woman's Club in the club rooms.

Concert and reception from 8:30 to 11 p. m. by the faculty of Kindworth Conservatory of Music, 20 Church street.

MISS WILLERMETT GALE,
Who Will Be One of the Debutantes of the Coming Season.

Date Set for the Next Biennial.

THE date set for the next biennial is April 26, 1902, and already Minerva in all sections of the country is donning her wisest way.

"Everybody knows that the color line will precipitate a war that is likely to create havoc in the ranks," says an article in The New York Telegram. It continues:

"Club women of the north and south feel very strongly about it, and talk with frankness of eastern women, who, they declare, haven't the slightest idea of what clubs are for, or what the easterners want to do, and the consequence is that the whole movement is blocked. What that 'movement' is, is still clothed in mystery."

American Press Women To Have a Day at Buffalo

THE board of managers of the Pan-American exposition have named the 4th of September as the day for the International Congress of Press Women. Every press club of women in the country has been invited to send its delegate and the congress promises to be a notable one.

Morning Card Party.

Mrs. James Williams will entertain delightfully at cards this morning at her residence on Washington Heights. The guests will be seated on the broad verandas, made comfortable and picturesque by rugs, bamboo furnishings and potted plants. A delicious luncheon will be served after the game, and the prizes will be unique and elegant. Those invited are Mrs. Arthur Williford, Mrs. Luther Williford, Mrs. Clyde King, Mrs. Abbie Malone, Mrs. Charley Boynton, Mrs. Louise S. Foster, Mrs. L. R. Sams, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Will Rawson, Mrs. James Thibadeau, Mrs. L. Arnold, Mrs. Carlton Miller, Mrs. William Hansell, Mrs. J. S. Gaines, Mrs. Robert Walker, Miss Annie L. Hill, Miss Lena Swift, Misses Mobley, Miss Lucile Milam, Miss Nellie Phillips, Miss Kittie Cope, Miss Julia Romare, Miss Price, Mrs. Claude Buchanan, Mrs. George Tigner, Mrs. Virgil Perryman, Mrs. Nym Hurt, Mrs. George Hurt, Mrs. Herbert Post, Mrs. Will Montgomery, Mrs. Joe Raine, Jr., Mrs. Albert Perdue, Mrs. Walter Dobbins, Mrs. W. Foster, Mrs. Sydney Houser, Miss Georgia Wilson, Miss Louise Todd, Miss Martha Langston, Miss Mattie Boynton, Miss Nell O'Donnelly, Miss Estelle Garrett, Miss Gussie Garrett, Misses Williams, Misses Sisson, Miss Lillian Franklin, Miss Minnie McIntyre, Misses Lewis, Miss Willie Singer, Miss Ret Dargan, Miss Ellen Hillyer, Miss Maybelle Meador, Miss Bessie Shaw, Misses Earnest, Miss Eva Wilby.

"Evening in Manila" Postponed.

The entertainment, "An Evening in Manila," that was to have been given on Friday evening for the Jacksonville sufferers has been postponed for several days.

Lieutenant West, who was to lecture on Manila, has been unavoidably detained, therefore, the entertainment will not take place at the time appointed.

Miss Cornelia Green's House Party

Miss Cornelia Green will give a brilliant house party at her home, "The Cedars," in Washington, Ga., on the 18th of July.

Her home is one of the handsomest in the state, and delightfully arranged for entertaining. The broad piazza is charmingly fitted up with bright colored rugs, palms and hammocks, and the entrance hall can be easily converted into the average-sized ball room. In the front of the house is a beautiful sloping lawn and to one side is the bowling alley and tennis court. A few miles out of town is the swimming pool, where the guests will spend much of their time.

Here will be given delightful barbecued breakfasts, and it will be the scene of many jolly outings.

Miss Green, who has a host of admirers in Atlanta, is a strikingly handsome woman and is noted for her gracious, cordial manners.

Her guests will be Mrs. Charles Hall, of Macon; Misses McCabe, of Baltimore; Miss Martha Phillips, of North Carolina; Miss Rosalie Howell, Miss Louise Todd, Mr. Percy Adams, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Edward Dougherty, and Mr. Priestly Orme, of Atlanta; Mr. Harris D'Antignac, Mr. Louis Cole and Mr. Jack Miller, of Augusta; Mr. John Curd, Mr. Leon Dure and Mr. Monroe Ogden, of Macon.

Hints to Brides.

"The bride's shoes are more frequently of white kid than of white satin. The white satin is now completely out, nor in Paris does the bride carry in her hand a bouquet or anything but the tiniest of lace handkerchiefs," says a recent article in a New York paper. And says an article in The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune:

"It is a mistake to change one's habitual style of coiffure on one's wedding day. The hair should be dressed as usual, if more carefully, and only a few sprays of myrtle and orange flower placed in it, while the lightest of tulle veils should come down like a soft cloud over the head and figure."

Engagement of Miss Mary Askew to Mr. Frank Ellis

Mrs. Laura E. Askew announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Rombert, to Mr. Frank E. Ellis, the wedding to occur at the residence of the bride's mother the evening of July 2d. The ceremony will be witnessed by relatives and intimate friends only, and the bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Thyrza Askew.

Miss Askew is a bright and charming young woman, the center of a large circle of friends, and the groom is one of Atlanta's prominent young business men.

Marriage of Miss Fannie Dean Williams and Mr. Harling

A notably pretty wedding was that of Miss Fannie Dean Williams and Mr. Edwin Lee Harling, which occurred last evening at the Capitol Avenue Baptist church.

The church was thronged with the many friends of the contracting parties and the decorations were an artistic combination of palms, ferns and white carnations.

The only attendants were the best man, Mr. P. S. Ethridge, Mr. Edgar Latham and Mr. Harry Dodd, while Mrs. Lillian Moody, the bride's sister, acted as matron of honor.

The bride wore an exquisite toilet of white crepe de chine, lace trimmed, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The matron of honor was becomingly attired in pale green crepe de chine, and carried pink carnations.

The bride is one of Atlanta's most admirable and popular women, the center of a large circle of warm friends, and the groom is well known and highly esteemed in the business and social world.

Mr. and Mrs. Harling left last night for an extended visit north.

Denton-Whittlesby.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Denton anb Mr. Edward Brooking Whittlesby was solemnized last night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, the ceremony being witnessed by relatives only of the contracting parties. Both young people are well known and popular, and have a large circle of warm friends to congratulate them on the happy occasion of their marriage.

Coachman-Candler.

Cards are out for the marriage on June 27th of Mr. Solomon S. Coachman, of Clearwater, Fla., and Miss Jessie Beall Candler, of Villa Rica, Ga.

Miss Candler is the eldest daughter of Mr. S. C. Candler, Sr., of the well known Candler family of Georgia, and is a woman of beauty and culture.

Mr. Coachman is a gentleman of prominence in commercial circles in Clearwater, Fla., where he has numerous friends and where he, with his lovely bride, will reside.

Miles-Goldsmith.

The marriage of Miss Stella Miles to Mr. Manning Goldsmith at the First Baptist church last night by Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D., was the conclusion of a romance which began months ago and found its consummation in the union of the lives of two of the most excellent young people in Atlanta. Mr. Manning Goldsmith is a son of J. W. Goldsmith, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the city. Mr. Goldsmith, the groom, graduated at the Technolgical school a few years ago and is now chairman of the board of examiners of stationary engineers and holds the position of draughtsman with the Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

Miss aMnning is the only daughter of the late H. H. Miles of this city, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the brightest and most loyable young women of the city. She possesses many charms and graces of character and is especially accomplished in music.

The sudden announcement and consummation of the marriage of these clever young people will be both a matter of surprise and felicitation to their many friends.

Whitfield-Randolph.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 12.—(Special.)—Hon. James B. Whitfield, state treasurer of Florida, was married to Miss Margaret Heyward Randolph, of Tallahassee, in St. John's Episcopal church, this city, at noon today. Judge and Mrs. Whitfield left immediately for a nothern and eastern tour.

Hardin-Ramsay.

Norfolk, Va., June 12.—(Special.)—Miss Virginia Lucille, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theo M. Ramsay, and Mr. William Henry Hardin were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Hardin is a prominent merchandise broker. He is very popular and formerly chief clerk of the Southern railway. His bride has since her debut been a belle here. Many guests from Washington, Baltimore and Richmond were present.

Lumsden-D'Antignac.

Augusta, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The wedding of Miss Mattie Sibley D'Antignac to Mr. W. Harper Lumsden tonight was the society event of the week. The First Baptist church could not begin to hold the crowds. The church was richly decorated for the occasion and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Sparks W. Melton. At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. D'Antignac, there was a brilliant assemblage of society people from several states and an elegant reception and wedding supper. Among the attendants of the bride from other cities were her maid of honor, Miss Neville Taylor, of Springfield, and Misses Clara and Fannie eMidrim, of Savannah, and Miss Nell Collins, of Macon. George H. Lumsden, of Richmond, was best man, and Adolph Young, of Savannah, was one of the attendants.

Bland-McAden.

Charlotte, N. C., June 12.—(Special.)—Dr. Charles A. Bland and Miss Lucy McAden, prominent in the social circles of this city, were united in marriage in the First Presbyterian church this evening, and the event was one of unusual brilliancy. Dr. Bland is a leading dentist, and Miss McAden is a daughter of the late R. Y. McAden, who was a distinguished banker and cotton mill owner.

Shropshire-Worley.

Lexington, Ky., June 12.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Marion Worley, of this city, and Mr. Clyde Moore Shropshire, of Rome, Ga., was celebrated at noon today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sleddman, of this county; Dr. Edwin Miller, of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The wedding was very quiet on account of illness in the family. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Harvey Worley. The happy couple left after the wedding for a trip to the California coast. After the honeymoon, they will settle in Salt Lake City, where the grcom has extensive business interests.

Dent-Dickonson.

Waynesboro, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—William Harper Dent and Miss Daisy Dickinson were married here tonight at the home of the bride's mother. An elegant reception was tendered the bridal party by Mrs. Dickinson.

At the Colonial Club.

At the Colonial Club tonight the regular Thursday evening dance will be a delightful informal affair. Dancing will begin at 8:30 and the music will stop at 11:30 o'clock, so that all the beaux and belles who frequent these popular events may not lose their beauty sleep.

Invitations to Brown-Johnson Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus William Johnson have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Harriet Elizabeth, to Mr. Elijah Alexander Brown on Wednesday evening, June 26th, at 8:30 o'clock at Inman Park Methodist church.

Social Items.

Miss Laurie McRae left yesterday for Lumber City, Ga., where she will attend the wedding of her cousin, Miss Pearl McRae, on the 27th.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson will attend the Young Women's Christian Association conference in Asheville the latter part of the month.

Mrs. William McBurney, of Jersey City, is visiting Mrs. Edward McBurney.

Miss Virginia Arnold is in Athens.

Miss Ethel Cook leaves in a few days for a visit to her brother in Chicago.

Miss Julia Taylor leaves next week for a visit of several months with Dr. and Mrs. McKinlock in Chicago.

Miss Isabel Sheehan gave a small box party yesterday in honor of Mrs. Dan V. Hughes, of Macon, the charming guest of Mrs. Charles D. Hill. Her guests were Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. W. P. Nicolson, Mrs. Frank Dancy, Mrs. Joseph Moody.

Mrs. Frank Dancy leaves Monday for a trip to Virginia and New York.

Mrs. C. C. Nichols and Miss Marie Holliday will spend July and August at Chautauqua Lake, New York.

Mrs. R. J. Scott will entertain her guest, Miss Lillian Patterson, with an informal musicale during her visit here.

Misses Hattie and Ellie Dunlap will spend the summer in Covington.

The friends of Miss Caroline Sheehan will regret to learn that she is confined to her home with a severe sprained ankle.

Mrs. John B. Goodwin and Miss Nena Gibbs will visit the Buffalo exposition in July.

Miss Kate O'Brien will visit the Misses McCrohan at Tybee in July.

Mrs. W. P. Nicolson and her children leave soon for Morehead.

Mrs. Morgan Gress will visit New York before reurning to her home in south Georgia.

Mrs. Mary Otis is visiting her brother, Mr. Peter Cline, in Milledgeville.

Miss Lillian Patterson, of Griffin, is the guest of Mrs. R. J. Scott at 75 Forrest avenue. Mrs. Scott will visit Cartersville next week and later with Mr. Scott will enjoy a trip to New York.

Miss Lillian Jennings is in Covington.

Mr. Walter Wycoff left yesterday at noon for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Jones and Miss Kathleen Jones leave Saturday for Decatur, where they will remain through the summer.

Mrs. Charles Read is the guest of her sister at Larchmont, L. I.

Mr. A. J. Orme has returned from New York.

Mr. A. Ward Cobb, of New York, left yesterday for Rome and will return to Atlanta on Saturday.

Mr. Bowdre Phinizy, of Augusta, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen will occupy the residence of Mr. James H. Gilbert, on Spring street.

Miss Annie May Hall has returned from LaGrange.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert will build a new home on Piedmont avenue on the lot in front of the residence of Mrs. Thod Hammond.

Mrs. R. Wayne Wilson has invited number of people to attend a "Technical" at her home on Peachtree this evening, when a number of young music students will display their musical advancement before their friends who are interested in them. A delightful feature of the evening will be the assistance of Misses Harriet and Gladys Snook, who will sing.

Mrs. Henry Herman Hirsch, who has been spending some time at the Aragon, is now the guest of her mother, Mrs. Simmons.

Miss Laura Witham is the guest of friends in LaGrange.

Miss Mary Woodruff is the guest of relatives in LaGrange.

Mr. J. Overton Paine returns to New York today.

Mrs. James Nunnally will entertain the Friday Night Whist Club this week.

The friends of Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin regret to learn of her illness with appendicitis.

Miss deGraffenreid is the guest of Miss Schofield in Macon.

Miss Katie Johnson is the guest of friends in McRae, Ga.

Mrs. George Holliday is visiting friends in Fort Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potts have returned from Athens.

Miss Jennie Boyd, who has been spending the winter in New York, has returned to Atlanta.

Mr. Harry Tyler has returned from Boston.

Mrs. J. C. Hunter and Miss Martha Glover will spend the month of July at Tate Springs.

Miss Kittie Thornton, of LaGrange, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Cox, on Kimball street.

The Misses McCabe, of Baltimore, will be the guests of Miss Louise Todd in July.

Miss Alice Barker has been spending several days in the city.

Mrs. Edward Cox will give a beautiful breakfast on Friday in honor of her sister, Miss Kittie Thornton, of LaGrange.

Mr. Boykin Robinson returns from New York this week.

Captain and Mrs. T. H. Francis will return from their visit to Memphis and St. Louis on Thursday.

Mrs. R. O. Pitts has returned to her home in Cedartown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders leave Monday for New York and later will sail for Europe.

Misses Emma and Kate Boardman are the guests of Mrs. Laura E. Askew. Miss Boardman has returned after a year's missionary work in China.

Miss Coffee has been the guest for the past few days of Miss Margaret Newman.

Miss Caroline Howell entertains informally Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Arthur Kellogg will remain several weeks before returning to her home in Hartford.

Colonel and Mrs. Edmund Leighton Tyler will spend the summer at their beautiful country home in Anniston, Ala.

Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Ida Howell Cramer, leave Friday for New York, where they will join Mrs. Howell and Miss Adelaide Howell.

Mrs. Archibald Davis's reception will be the large social event of tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Albert Thornton entertains at luncheon today in compliment to Mrs. William Dickson.

Miss Nellie Foster, one of Atlanta's most popular girls of the younger set, is visiting Athens during the commencement exercises.

Mr. James Wall Scully is receiving a warm welcome from his friends in the city.

Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng will be the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. A. O. Granger, of Cartersville, will visit friends in the city next week.

Mrs. William H. Felton, of Cartersville, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. J. K. Ohl will visit friends in Atlanta the latter part of the month. Later she will visit her old home in Washington, Ga.

Miss Janie Speer, accompanied by Miss Iredell, of Philadelphia, arrives in the city this morning. Miss Speer is the lovely and accomplished young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Speer and will be one of the debutantes of the coming season. Miss Iredell will be her guest for several weeks.

Mrs. Stephens Hook will take possession of her new home on Peachtree Place the middle of June.

Mr. Robert F. Shedden has returned from New York.

Mrs. Allen McCarrol is very much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith leave the 1st of July for the north.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill will return next week from Philadelphia.

The Misses Baker entertained delightfully at their home at Deer Park Tuesday evening in compliment to their cousin, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown will return from the west the latter part of the month in time for the Brown-Johnson wedding.

Miss Sallie Eugenia Brown will return home the latter part of the month.

Mr. Clarence Angier left last night for a visit to the Isle of Palms.

Mr. and Mrs. Gelder have returned to Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Willoughby Sharpe left yesterday for a short visit to North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Leary will soon take possession of their new home on Peachtree street.

Mrs. T. D. Meador will spend part of the summer at Lithia.

Mrs. Jack Cutler, of Macon, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Wilmer Moore is expected home Saturday.

Miss Rosa Woodbery, of Athens, will visit friends in Atlanta next week.

The friends of Mr. Norwood Mitchell are distressed at his continued illness.

Major Ottey, of Lynchburg, Va., is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Mitchell.

Mrs. J. F. Banks and daughter, Bertha, left Wednesday evening for Crow Creek, S. Dak., where she has gone on account of her health.

Miss May Holderby will leave today for Richmond to visit her brother, A. R. Holderby, Jr., business manager of The Richmond Times.

Miss Stella L. Gramling will leave Monday to visit friends in Athens during the university commencement, after which she will visit Tallulah Falls.

WATERMELON SEEDS.

It is an accepted fact that whenever the liver is dormant the kidneys are likewise out of order, and that no liver medicine is truly effective unless it acts upon the kidneys as well as the liver. Tyner's Little Watermelon Seeds directly affects the liver and kidneys, and is the best regulator of its kind known to science. Price 10 cents. For sale by all druggists.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts Food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

I trained for the mile and the half-mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

The Grape-Nuts Food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous, so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all the University men use Grape-Nuts, for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained. Please do not publish my name."

There is a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts Food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. The Food can be secured at any first-class grocery store.

200 Gas Stoves

SOLD LAST MONTH.

$12 } CONNECTED.....
$14 }

Atlanta Gas Light Company..

That Boy of Yours

Is hard on his clothes, especially during vacation.

No gewgaws on our boys' double breasted short trouser suits—just plain, substantial work and worth. All the trimming is done on the prices.

$2.50 Suits trimmed down to.....$2.00
$3.00 Suits trimmed down to.....$2.50
$3.50 Suits trimmed down to.....$3.00
$4.00 Suits trimmed down to.....$3.00
$5.00 Suits trimmed down to.....$4.00

Sizes 8 to 17.

Come and get acquainted in our new boys' clothing department.

Eiseman & Weil, 26 Whitehall St.

Washable Suits.

The Sailor Blouse Suit
The Russian Blouse Suit
$1.50 to $7

Nothing more fashionable for the little fellows if made properly, from durable fabrics, and colors that will not fade. If RIGHT in every way, they will wash to look as good as new. Muse washable Suits will.

Straw Sailor Hats also.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co., 38 Whitehall Street.

Gifts of Royalty.

Nothing rings truer, nothing expresses so much to the bride, and nothing gives the donor that genuine pleasure—nothing except a piece of silver or crystal.

In cut-glass we sell the finest—LIBBEY'S. And our silver is from the best manufacturers, whose names engraved on the underside carry a weight of meaning. Designers seem not to have given less thought to the smaller pieces; each delicate border and flower pattern is perfect—to the least expensive.

DAVIS & FREEMAN, 47 Whitehall Street.

The Natural Magnetic Healer.

Dr. Lee Willard Butler.

609-10 THE GRAND, Bell Phone 454.

That Dr. Butler is successful is attested by the strong testimonials from prominent people whom he has cured.

Here are two more prominent people whom Dr. Butler has treated who are well known in Griffin and surrounding country:

Griffin, Ga., November 7, 1900.

To Whom It May Concern: For the last two years I have suffered severely with bronchitis with a very troublesome cough constantly. Have also suffered with indigestion for a number of years, and have been troubled for a long time with a torpid liver and nervousness. Under three weeks of Dr. Butler's treatment I feel better than for years before and am proud to say he has cured me without medicine.

Respectfully, MRS. M. E. NELSON.

Dr. Butler has treated my eyes, much to my relief and satisfaction. My sight is much better and I do not hesitate to recommend his mode of treatment.

A. G. JONES,
Foreman Griffin News and Sun.

Griffin, Ga., July 6, 1900.

THE GRAND
BOYLE STOCK CO.
MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday.
TONIGHT AND BALANCE WEEK
"Esmeralda."
Monday and First Half Next Week
"Charity Ball."
Night Prices: 10c to 50c. Matinees: 25c.

THE NEW LYCEUM
EDGEWOOD AVE
THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
Anderson's Polite Vaudeville.
—TONIGHT THE FAMOUS—
OTT FAMILY,
LA-MARR AND GABRIEL.
Delphino, The Musical Clown.
Arminto, Aerial Queen.
Two Macks, and
Clifford and Harvey.
DAILY MATINEES AT 3:30 P. M.

Pianola Recital
SOLOIST
Mr. Jos. Hart Denck,
PIANO VIRTUOSO.
Saturday, 15th, 11 a. m.
ADMISSION:
COMPLIMENTARY
Invitations can be obtained from
Phillips & Crew Co.,
37 PEACHTREE ST.
Sole Agents for the Pianola.

DIVIDENDS...

THE EQUITABLE has paid, in last 10 years, more Dividends to Policy-Holders than any other company.

THE EQUITABLE paid more Dividends to Policy-Holders in 1900 than any other company.

THE EQUITABLE has now on hand for the payment of future Dividends a larger fund than any other company.

ROBERT L. FOREMAN, Manager.

Equitable Bldg. Atlanta.

OPIUM COCAINE and WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 10 days. Hundreds of references. 20 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Magnificent stock of Sterling Silverware of this season's design. New goods arriving daily at my store, 22 Whitehall street.

You are cordially invited to see these new and beautiful pieces.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW
JEWELER,
22 Whitehall St., Corner Alabama.

I am making special displays of silver, suitable for Wedding Gifts, for the closing days at my old establishment, 22 Whitehall street, and before moving into new quarters at 55 Whitehall street.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Donald Fraser,
Decatur, Ga.
Prepares Boys for College.
Send for Catalogue.

Reduced rates for the summer months. Lessons in china painting; especial attention to teachers. Eighteenth season.
WM. LYCETT,
83 1-2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's
Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 400 graduates. Cat. free.

College of Music of Cincinnati.
An endowed institution, not conducted for profit, but whose entire income is devoted to instruction in music, elocution and collateral branches. The College of Music includes the Lyceum and Odeon and adjoins Music Hall, offering unusual advantages for hearing concerts, public lectures, etc. Summer School, June 17th to July 20th. Please write for catalogue to Dept. C, COLLEGE OF MUSIC OF CINCINNATI, O.

Kindworth Conservatory of Music,
20 Church Street, ATLANTA, GA.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
The winter term will begin September 4th. Special advantages for beginners. For catalogue address or call on
KURT MUELLER.
P. O. Box 228. Bell 'Phone 1727.
7-9,12,16

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2,000 Graduates. Receives from 1 to 5 applications daily for bookkeepers and stenographers. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy taught. Refers to Atlanta's business men and bankers. Write for catalogue. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, V. Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

GA. ROUGH AND CUT STONE CO.
CONTRACTORS.
Street Work, Bridge Work, Cut Stone.
Quarries, Lithonia.
OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA.

OPIUM or whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, B x 3, Austell, Ga.

TRADE E W MARK **MOHONK COLLAR**

IF YOU NEED SHINGLES
...Come to See Us...
The timber from which our Shingles were manufactured has not been bled, therefore our Shingles last longer than others.
Prompt delivery—Low Prices—'Phone 532.
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER COMPANY.
O. STEWART, Proprietor—62 W. Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

DUNTON TO HAVE BROWN AS COUNSEL

Employed by Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

HE WILL CONDUCT DEFENSE

Dunten Accused of Wrecking Southern Train.

HE WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDE

Mr. Brown Will Be Assisted by Attorneys Latham and Terrell. He Makes Statement.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Atlanta, through a committee appointed for the purpose a few days ago, has selected E. T. Brown as leading counsel for Golden B. Dunton, a member of the order now resting under the charge of murder growing out of the recent accident in the Southern railway yards in which three persons lost their lives and several were injured. Mr. Brown has accepted the offer and will conduct Dunton's defense, assisted by Attorneys Latham and Terrell.

Mr. Brown is one of the ablest criminal practitioners in the state. He was for a number of years solicitor general of the northeastern circuit and has successfully conducted several famous criminal cases in Georgia. He is special attorney for the state in all matters concerning the Western and Atlantic railroad property.

At the last lodge meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, when it was decided to employ counsel to defend Dunton, C. T. Ladson was requested to take charge of the case. Mr. Ladson declined on the ground that he had withdrawn from criminal practice some years ago. He advised the trainmen to secure a capable criminal lawyer. The committee appointed, acting under Mr. Ladson's advice, met yesterday and asked Mr. Brown to undertake the defense of the accused man.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Southern Classification Committee will hold its regular quarterly meeting next week at Hot Springs, Va. The committee will convene Monday, and remain in session until Friday. A large amount of routine business will be disposed of. Chairman McGovern will leave Atlanta Sunday to attend the meeting.

The first excursion ever run from Atlanta to Wrightsville, N. C., will leave Atlanta July 6th over the Seaboard Air Line. The Retail Grocers' Association is going up on that date. The grocers will have a special train, and will carry about 300 people with them. Wrightsville is a sea coast resort near Wilmington.

The Atlantic Coast Line, Atlanta and West Point, Central of Georgia, Charleston and Western Carolina, Georgia, Railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida, Norfolk and Western, Plant System, Southern railway, Tifton and Northeastern, Western and Atlantic, Western Railway of Alabama have announced reduced round-trip rates to Buffalo and return via south Atlantic ports, coastwise steamship lines to eastern cities, thence rail, effective June 13th, account of Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, May 1 to November 1, 1901.

The rates apply via Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick to New York and thence by rail.

Despite the efforts of the great passenger agents to annihilate the scalpers in New York state, they are now more numerous than at any time in several years. At Buffalo, where it was proposed to shut them out entirely, twenty-three ticket scalping offices are in operation, and all are said to be fairly busy, notwithstanding the determined fight made by the joint agency. The detective work by this agency is carried on, however, quite effectively, in the hope that it will result in preventing travelers from buying tickets from the scalpers, as all tickets have to pass through joint agencies and the purchasers from the scalpers are shadowed and under suspicion. The purchaser's personal description is given and a description of his ticket. When the ticket is presented on the train the conductor refuses to accept it unless the description of the holder tallies with that sent from the agency.

A delegation of New York newspaper men called upon President Newman last week, the occasion being his active assumption of his new duties as successor to S. R. Callaway, as president of the New York Central. Mr. Newman assured his visitors that he would always be glad to see them and impart to them whatever news there might be concerning the company or its operation, adding: "But, gentlemen, what I say to you will be said on a distinct understanding that my name does not appear. I am opposed to personal advertising in any form." The representatives of the press were greatly pleased with their reception on the part of a man who, in twenty years, had gone from a switchman, with a salary of $90 per month, to the president of the New York Central, with a salary of $50,000 a year. Twenty years ago Mr. Newman was employed in an obscure capacity on a little Texas road. His duties were light and his salary was lighter. So well did he perform the duties in any position to which he was appointed that the owners of the road, who were New York people, invited him to come north and take a more responsible position. One who is acquainted with him says that, although an easy-going man, he has wonderful capacity for turning off work. About five years ago Mr. Newman received an offer from James J. Hill to become vice-president of the Great Northern Railway system. He was connected with Mr. Hill's company for about two years at St. Paul, when the Vanderbilts asked him to become president of the Lake Shore, the finest property of the Vanderbilt system. When apprised of the offer that Mr. Newman had received, James J. Hill, Jr., tried to have him continue with his father's road, and told his father he would make a great mistake if he allowed him to leave, adding: "You ought to keep him here, father, just as a buffer between yourself and the public. You need him to take off your rough edges." He had been on the Lake Shore but a short time before he became one of the most popular presidents that road has had, and those who are closest to him regret his accepting his new position, although he will, in his present position, in a considerable measure, voice the policy of the Lake Shore road.

NEGROES ARRANGE FOR BIG CONGRESS

Ten Thousand Colored People Will Meet in Convention in 1902.

COMMITTEE MET YESTERDAY

A Number of Prominent Colored Leaders Were Present.

ATLANTA MAY GET THE CONGRESS

Executive Committee Outlines Work of Congress—Negroes All Over America To Participate.

What will mark a new epoch in the life of the negro is taking shape at this time and is to be known as the Young Negro People's Christian Congress. The movement first begun in a meeting of colored men who officially travel as representatives of young people's societies, Sunday schools and churches in Washington, D. C., March 1st and 2d.

The executive committee of the congress met in this city yesterday and the day before, to arrange for the time, place and programme of the meeting. The following distinguished colored men were present at the meeting at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church:

Bishop W. J. Gaines, the president; Rev. E. W. D. Isaacs, the vice president, is general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union; Professor I. Garland Penn, A. M., assistant general secretary Epworth League in the Methodist Episcopal church, is corresponding secretary of the movement; Rev. W. M. Alexander, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., the treasurer. Other members of the committee who were present were Rev. S. N. Vass, D. D., Raleigh, N. C., general secretary American Baptist Publication Society; Bishop R. S. Williams, D. D., Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. L. C. Davis, Pratt City, Ala.; Rev. D. J. Saunders, D.D., president Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop B. W. Arnett, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio; Bishop G. W. Clinton, D. D., Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop C. T. Shaeffer, D. D., Topeka, Kans.

Among the many things the committee decided upon was the time for holding the meeting from August 7th to 11th, 1902.

Invitations were received from many cities to hold the meeting within their gates. Among them was one from the city council and chamber of commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn. Chattanooga colored preachers and citizens also sent a letter. The committee did not decide, as it preferred hearing from Atlanta and her aggressive colored citizens and business people as well as from Memphis and Louisville before deciding upon a place. It was deferred until the next meeting of the committee October 10th of this year.

Some of the subjects which the congress will discuss are "The Mutual Helpfulness and Interdependence of the American White Man and the American Negro," "The Need of a Properly Qualified Ministry," "The Bible—Its Place in the Life of Young People," "The Contribution of the North and South to the Negro's Development," "The Contribution of the Negro to His Own Development, "Spirituality in Its Relation to Practical Life," "Good Literature—Its Place in the Development of Young People," and other equally important questions.

A delegate will come for every Sunday school, young people's society, literary society, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Woman's Christian Association, student body in institutions of learning, while the ministers of the race generally will attend. It is a unique effort in that this the first time when the colored people have agreed to forget denominational tenets for a time in the interest of a forward movement and concert of action looking to the general subject of the uplift of negro young people and the consideration of crime among them.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

IMPORTANT MEETING TONIGHT

Every Presbyterian Living on the East Side Urged To Be Present.

At the Jackson Hill Baptist church this evening at 7:45 o'clock an important meeting of all the Presbyterians on the east side will be held for the purpose of considering matters in connection with the organization of the new Presbyterian church. Dr. Theron H. Rice will conduct the devotional exercises.

On last Sunday afternoon the east side Presbyterians decided to form themselves into an organization to be known as the Westminster Presbyterian church. Already the organization has the assurance of eighty members, and this number will no doubt be considerably augmented as the result of the meeting tonight. Every Presbyterian living on the east side, regardless of existing church connections, is expected to attend this meeting.

Within the next few days a petition will be circulated among the Presbyterians scattered over the territory asking the presbytery of Atlanta to constitute the organization into a church at once. The presbytery of Atlanta meets in adjourned session on June 26th.

You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples and other diseases caused by impure blood. It has well won its name of the best blood purifier.

Jones Avenue Baptist Picnic.

The Sunday school of the Jones Avenue Baptist church will have their annual picnic at Pearl Springs tomorrow. A chartered train will leave the Simpson street crossing at 8 a. m. The round trip fare is only 50 cents for adults and 20 cents for children under fourteen. Professor Lillie's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion. A big time is expected and a cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to go.

Case of Distress on Proctor Street.

Mr. W. R. Ballard, who lives on Proctor street, near English avenue, is quite ill. He has a wife and four small children. Two of these children are sick. The family is in deep distress. Their rent is due and they are out of provisions. Mr. Ballard, when able, is well known as a sober, hard working man.

Central Building Nears Completion.

The central building of Morris Brown college will be completed and ready for the reception of students at the opening of the fall term. The college was founded and has been supported entirely by negroes. It is looked upon as one of the best examples of the negro's efforts at self education in the south.

NEW SWITCHES PUT DOWN LAST NIGHT

Changes at Corner Broad and Marietta Streets.

HEAVIEST RAIL IN THE CITY

Heaviest and Best Possible Switches Secured.

THE NEW SYSTEM COST $11,000

About 150 Men Worked All Night Making Changes — Switches Key of System.

The system of switches of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company at Broad and Marietta streets, which connects all of the various lines of the company, was removed last night, and an entirely new system was put in. A gang of 150 men went on at 7 o'clock and worked until daylight this morning, effecting the change. The new switches were installed at a cost of about $11,000.

The new system follows closely the same general plan as the one removed. The principal change made was the widening of the curves, and the use of heavier rails.

The new rails and switches are the heaviest made. They weigh 128 pounds per yard, and are the heaviest and best in town. The old switches and rails were found to be too light for the heavy and continuous strain to which they were subjected.

The scene of the work was brightly lighted last night by the electric signs on the buildings facing the corner. These signs were kept blazing brightly all night. Many pedestrians stopped in the rain to watch the gangs of hurrying workmen deftly and swiftly removing the old switches and putting in the new ones. The negroes did not seem to mind the dirty weather, but sang at their task as lightheartedly as though the sunshine was pouring down.

To remove the old system and put in the new was a huge undertaking to be accomplished in a night, and was rushed through at top speed.

The Broad and Marietta streets switches are the key switches to the entire system. Every car on the system uses them during the day. The new system will greatly facilitate cross-town travel.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all drug stores.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Today Will Be Partly Cloudy Without Change of Temperature.

The weekly reports continue to be generally of a discouraging character. Crops have suffered from excessive rains in nearly all counties, and are much in need of cultivation. The condition of cotton is on the whole poor, and numerous correspondents consider the outlook gloomy. Peaches are rotting and shedding in many sections, and less than an average output is indicated. Good crops of wheat and oats have been secured.

Especially in counties in the middle of the state are roports on cotton unfavorable, also corn.

Schley and Upson counties indicate a poor outlook.

The weather yesterday showed considerable decrease of temperature over the heat of the day before, registering eight degrees lower. It was partly cloudy with fresh easterly winds. The highest point reached was 80 degrees, lowest 66, averaging about the normal which is 76 degrees.

Today is forcasted partly cloudy without much change in temperature.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS.

To Asheville and "The Land of the Sky."

Commencing Saturday, June 8th, the Southern Railway will inaugurate through Pullman sleeping cars between Montgomery, Atlanta and Asheville. Car will leave, daily, Montgomery 6:40 p. m. and Atlanta 11:30 p. m., arriving Asheville 9 a. m., affording a comfortable and easy trip to Flat Rock, Tryon Saluda, Hendersonville, Waynesville and other points in the Sapphire Region and Land of the Sky; most delightful sections in which to spend a cool and pleasant summer.

Send for descriptive literature and a copy of "Summer Homes" before you decide on a summer trip. Southern railway will send you anywhere. Information cheerfully given by any agent or
BROOKS MORGAN,
District Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Low Rate Excursion Tickets.

To Buffalo, N. Y., and the east, via Central of Georgia railway to Savannah thence steamship lines via New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Tickets are now on sale to Buffalo for the Pan-American exposition at very low rates, also summer tourist tickets to all eastern cities, choice of routes, all rail or via Savannah and steamer. For full particulars, rates, schedules and sailing dates of steamers from Savannah, apply to any Central of Georgia railway agent, or to W. H. Fogg, T. P. A., 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

The Donald Fraser Summer School opens June 20th. Coaches for leading colleges in mathematics and languages. For terms address G. H. Gardner, Decatur, Ga.

Week-End Excursion Tickets to Tybee.

Week-end excursion tickets at very low rates are on sale via the Central of Georgia railway for noon, afternoon and evening trains Saturdays, good to return leaving Tybee and Savannah not later than Monday night following date of sale.

For tickets, schedules, etc., call on any agent of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. Ticket office, 16 Wall street and Union depot, Atlanta.

"Juletty," sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS

Of pieces of property offered for sale in Atlanta, and among these are some which we know to be bargains.

If you are at all interested in real estate, it would be a good idea for you to drop around to our office and have

A Real Estate Talk

With someone in our sales department. It will cost you nothing, and might help you in the way of getting a bargain.

By the way, we are headquarters for bargains in real estate.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 6 and 8 Wall Street.

The PRINTING: *Commercial Stationery, Wedding Stationery, Typewriter Circulars, Catalogues, Books, Newspapers and Advertising matter in general*
ALLIED ARTS: *Binding, Blank Book Manufacturing, Engraving, Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Advertisement-writing and Office Supplies of all kinds*
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THE FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY
The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts — 65 E. Alabama St. Atlanta, Georgia

AARON HAAS & SON
WILL BOND YOU
37 S. Pryor St. In the FIDELITY DEPOSIT CO. Of Maryland 'Phone 1453.

A. F. LIEBMAN
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

Two story building, 30x140, with side track in rear, on Decatur near Moore street. Can rent reasonable to good tenant and furnish power for manufacturing.
Brick warehouse, close in, on W. and A. R., cheap.
32½ Peachtree street, second floor, 25x100. Price $50.
575 Marietta street, large brick store. Price only $10.
308 S. Pryor street, modern 10-room residence, splendid neighborhood, only $35.
162 Central avenue, 8-room house, water, gas and bath, very close in, $25.
66 Capitol avenue, 7-room modern house, close in, $25.
12 Connally street, nice cottage.

A. F. LIEBMAN
28 Peachtree Street.

If You Wish to Sell
Your real estate, list it with us. We are able and willing to advertise it.

If You Wish to Buy
Real estate, call on us. We advertise and handle nothing which we do not consider a bargain.

Robson & Holleman
Gould Building.

WEST PEACHTREE PROPERTY AT AUCTION

Tuesday Afternoon, June 18, at 5 O'Clock.

The commissioners of roads and revenues have directed me to sell at auction, on the premises, Tuesday, June 18th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable property on West Peachtree and Spring streets. This property has been graded and divided into ten lots; five on West Peachtree street and five on Spring street, each lot having a frontage of 100 feet. West Peachtree street from Fifth street to the end is being laid with macadam and chert, and is destined to be the popular drive. The property is situated just beyond Peachtree Place and is a delightful location. Go out and look at it and select your lot. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with 6 per cent interest, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Titles perfect.

STEVE JOHNSTON,
Real Estate Auctioneer, 819 and 820 Austell Bldg. Bell 'phone No. 2226.

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY.

Occupying our own buildings, Auburn Avenue, corner Courtland. ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT: Smelter, Umpire and Control assays on ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, etc.
Analyses of Fertilizers, Iron Ores, Clays, Ochres, Mineral Waters and all commercial products.
Will handle samples of any size and weight.
Telephones 1624—Bell and Standard.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. This signature is on every bottle. Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.
Endorsed everywhere as the best and most delicious Sauce in the World for Meats, Game, Soups and Gravies.

J. M. Jackson,
(Successor to Jackson, Nelson & Co.)
Bell phone, 1685.
Standard 'phone, 988.
18 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga.
...Horseshoer...
Prompt Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
To shoe a horse requires brains, experience, and skill, as many horses are ruined by being poorly shod. All I ask is a trial to show you that I understand my business thoroughly.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Douche. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It cleanses instantly.
PATENTED.
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room 951, Times Bldg, New York.

COTTON SEED OIL
AND GIN MACHINERY.
Not in any Combination or Trust
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Hot Air Furnaces
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SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REEVES—The friends of Herbert L. Reeves, Misses Alice, Mae-Opal, Helen and Frank Reeves and Miss Emma Johnson are invited to attend the funeral of Herbert L. Reeves from the residence, 39 E. Harris st., today at 10:30 o'clock. Pallbearers: W. E. Treadwell, W. E. Beckham, George Knott, Ike Strauss, Colonel Hancock and G. Eubanks.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M. will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 8 o'clock sharp this (Thursday) evening. The fellow craft degree will be conferred. Brethren qualified are fraternally invited.
A. H. VAN DYKE, Worshipful Master.
ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, June 12.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Georgia, South Carolina, eastern Florida, western Florida and Alabama—Showers Thursday and probably Friday; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Virginia — Continued high temperature Thursday, probably followed by showers and cooler in the afternoon or at night. Friday, showers; variable winds.

North Carolina—Showers Thursday, with cooler in northern portion. Friday, showers; fresh easterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Probably showers and cooler Thursday and Friday; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday; Friday fair, except showers on the coast; fresh easterly winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers and cooler in northern portions Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Thursday and probably Friday; northeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

Mean temperature	73
Normal temperature	76
Highest temperature	80
Lowest temperature	66
Rainfall in twenty-four hours	T
Excess of rainfall since January 1st	4.54

Received from Other Stations.

STATIONS—	Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.
Abilene, clear	80	90	.00
Augusta, rain	72	76	.18
Buffalo, clear	76	82	.00
Charleston, rain	74	76	.58
Charlotte, cloudy	78	86	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	74	84	.00
Chicago, rain	72	88	.26
Cincinnati, cloudy	78	90	.06
Corpus Christi, clear	80	82	.00
Detroit, part cloudy	78	86	.00
Dodge City, part cloudy	72	86	.00
Galveston, clear	80	84	.00
Huron, clear	80	80	.00
Jacksonville, rain	72	74	.38
Kansas City, cloudy	74	82	T
Knoxville, cloudy	74	84	.38
Memphis, cloudy	76	86	.02
Mobile, clear	76	86	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	76	82	.01
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	82	90	.00
New York, clear	80	84	.00
Norfolk, part cloudy	82	90	.00
North Platte, clear	72	78	.00
Omaha, clear	72	74	.10
Palestine, clear	86	88	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	80	88	.00
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	72	76	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	80	90	.00
St. Paul, part cloudy	80	82	T
Savannah, rain	72	74	.64
Tampa, cloudy	78	82	.00
Vicksburg, clear	86	92	.00
Wilmington, cloudy	76	82	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To.
101	Jonesboro.. 6 45 am	*102	Jonesboro.. 5 50 am
* 3	Savannah.. 7 25 am	* 2	Savannah.. 8 00 am
*103	Jonesboro.. 8 05 am	104	Hapeville.. 8 30 am
109	Hapeville.. 9 40 am	108	Jonesboro.. 12 10 pm
* 11	Macon.. 11 20 am	110	Hapeville.. 2 45 pm
111	Jonesboro.. 2 05 pm	* 12	Macon.. 4 05 pm
113	Hapeville.. 4 50 pm	112	Hapeville.. 5 00 pm
115	Hapeville.. 6 15 pm	114	Jonesboro.. 6 10 pm
* 1	Savannah.. 7 25 pm	* 4	Savannah.. 9 00 pm
117	Jonesboro.. 8 10 pm	118	Jonesboro.. 11 10 pm
Following Trains Sunday Only:		Following Trains Sunday Only:	
119	Hapeville.. 10 45 am	120	Hapeville.. 9 10 am
121	Hapeville.. 2 05 pm	122	Hapeville.. 12 50 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To.
* 3	Nashville.. 7 30 am	* 2	Nashville.. 8 15 am
73	Marietta.. 8 40 am	74	Marietta.. 12 10 pm
*91	Nashville.. 11 35 am	*92	Nashville.. 5 00 pm
75	Marietta.. 3 40 pm	72	Marietta.. 5 30 pm
* 1	Nashville.. 7 40 pm	* 4	Nashville.. 8 30 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To.
*27	Norfolk..... 8 00 am	* 52	Clinton..... 6 45 am
*31	Washington 3 55 pm	*402	Washing'n. 12 00 n'n
* 12	Clinton..... 7 00 pm	*38	Norfolk.... 5 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To.
* 2	Augusta..... 7 00 am	* 2	Augusta..... 7 55 am
23	Convers..... 8 45 am	26	Lithonia..... 10 05 am
9	Covington.. 7 45 am	*Augusta..... 3 10 pm	
* 1	Augusta..... 12 20 pm	24	Convers..... 5 30 pm
25	Lithonia..... 3 25 pm	10	Covington.. 6 30 pm
*27	Augusta..... 8 05 pm	* 4	Augusta..... 11 45 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To.
*26	Montgomery 11 40 am	*25	Montgomery 5 30 am
*34	Selma..... 7 30 pm	*33	Montgomery 12 30 pm
*36	Selma..... 11 40 pm	*27	Selma..... 4 30 pm
14	LaGrange.. 8 20 am	15	Palmetto.... 11 50 am
30	Palmetto.... 3 40 pm	29	LaGrange.... 5 30 pm
	Sunday Only.		Sunday Only.
42	LaGrange.... 10 30 am	41	LaGrange.... 8 10 am

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN. (Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta).
Leave Atlanta for Knoxville..... 8 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville..... 7 30 pm

CAS FIXTURES AT Less Than Half Cost.

$50.00 Fixtures at	$20.00
40.00 Fixtures at	15.00
25.00 Fixtures at	10.00
15.00 Fixtures at	6.00
10.00 Fixtures at	4.50
8.00 Fixtures at	3.50

These are sample fixtures that have been hanging in our show rooms and are slightly shop worn. They are good values at double the money, but we must have the room for new samples. Come early if you want bargains.

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